



What would be nicer for them than

## A Pair of Gold Spectacles

We have a very complete stock of gold and gold filled glasses in either rimmed or rimless.

Call in now and choose a pair, and we will test their eyes at any time and at the frames with a pair of proper lenses.

**Challoner & Mitchell**

Government Street

## ..CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS..

# La Rosa Aromatica

IN SIX DIFFERENT SIZES

Puritanos Finos  
Caballeros  
Duquesas

Panetelas Aromaticas  
Conchas Especiales  
Conchas Extra

WHOLESALE BY

**Hudson's Bay Co., Victoria, B.C.**

## SATURDAY'S BARGAIN

# Menier Cocoa

1/4-lb. Tins . . 15c.  
1/2-lb. Tins . . 25c.  
1-lb. Tins . . 50c.

## DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

The Independent Cash Grocers.

## Wallpaper Sale

25 per Cent. Discount This Week

The Melrose Co., Ltd., 78 FORT STREET  
40 FORT STREET

## HEN-FOOD FOR POULTRY

An all-grain feed for all size birds. \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

**SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 Yates St.**

### QUITE SHOCKING.

Live Wires Must Be Removed or They  
Will Be Cut.

A number of live wires have fallen around town recently, and not a few curious and unsuspecting ones have been shocked in consequence. Yesterday afternoon one fell on Government street near the Windsor hotel, and as it was very much alive—about two thousand volts—it was a source of danger to passersby. Constable Best mounted guard, protecting the wire from the curiosity of the public and the public from the malice of the wire. This morning

Chief Langley secured a new pair of shears and some rubber gloves which he installed in the patrol wagon. He also issued instructions to have live wires cut, and high up, too, if they are not removed within reasonable time. He is determined that as far as the police are concerned every precaution will be taken to protect the public from these wires.

Joseph Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain have returned to London from Italy to-day.

A dispatch from Mukden states that the Hun and Taitse rivers have been frozen over.

## ANOTHER ATTACK ON POUTOLOFF HILL

### JAPANESE REPULSED BY THE RUSSIANS

Encounters At Other Points Along Front of Armes—Torpedo Boat Sunk at Vladivostok.

(Associated Press.)

Mukden, Nov. 26.—The Japanese on November 24th again made a preliminary bombardment of Poutloff (Lone Tree hill) under the cover of which they attacked, but were repulsed.

There were encounters at other places along the front, but they were in the nature of small brushes, and mostly took place at night.

Yesterday there was a light fall of snow, and the surrounding country has all the appearance of winter.

SENT TO BOTTOM BY  
MINE AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Nagasaki, Nov. 26.—10 a. m.—A foreigner who left Vladivostok last Monday says that during the past month twenty steamers have arrived at Vladivostok, bringing coal and sundries.

He also confirms previous reports that the Russian protected cruiser, Bogatyr, though not docked, is unserviceable, and is supported forward by pontoons.

The armored cruiser Grunoboi has, he says, twenty-five frames broken, and is badly strained. Repairs on her will require some months.

A submarine boat which was brought from St. Petersburg has completed several trials satisfactorily.

The location of harbor defence mines is uncertain, and as a result torpedo boat No. 208 has been sunk and a German steamer has been damaged by coming in contact with mines.

HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS  
WHOLLY INADEQUATE.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—A correspondent returning to the front after having been wounded at Lia Yang and convalescing at Moscow writes severely criticizing the hospital arrangements on the Siberian railway.

He says that hospital trains discharging wounded at Moscow are returning to the front absolutely empty, though the hospitals both in the field and at the base urgently need medicine, bandages and surgical appliances, and the only excuse for not sending them has been the alleged lack of transportation facilities on the railway. The correspondent says that enough empty trains are going back to the front, not only to carry hospital material, but that they could easily hasten the arrangements at Irkutsk, Omsk and Tschelabinsk as wholly inadequate, while the frequent transfers of the wounded from train to train entails unnecessary hardship. Almost all the suffering from the congestion of traffic, it is added, is due to the administrative incapacity of the railway officials.

TWO RUSSIAN VESSELS  
HAVE REACHED SUEZ.

Suez, Nov. 26.—The Russian battleship Sissoi Veliky, flagship of Rear-Admiral Voelkersma, and the Navarin, arrived here to-day from Port Said. The flagship exchanged salutes with the British cruiser Hermene, while the band of the Navarin played the British Anthem, followed by the Marseillaise and the Khedivial hymn.

The rest of the division followed at intervals, and the whole of the division is now anchored in the Suez roads.

PROTEST AGAINST  
ACTION OF BRITISH.

London, Nov. 26.—Baron Sueymatsu, son-in-law of Marquis Ito, whose comment was fully endorsed by Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, discussing the invitation of Japan to the conference of British and Russian naval squadrons, says:

"We feel strongly that Europe in general is assisting Russia in a way we never contemplated. Even in England individuals are rendering much indirect assistance. Although I do not think the Japanese are unduly nervous regarding the effect of the arrival of the Russian squadron in the Far East, it would never have been able to put to sea but for the assistance of subjects of neutral states, in some cases more or less officially connived at."

"Without English coal the Russian squadron could not have gone far, and it is my belief that when contraband trade is being carried on in such a wholesale and open fashion, the government concerned should take steps to prevent a continuance of action prejudicial to another nation, especially when that nation happens to be an ally."

"There is all the greater necessity for this when the action is prejudicial to the interests of both nations. The value of the alliance so both Japan and Great Britain is undeniable, and therefore it is the bounden duty of both to do everything possible to cement it even to the extent of increasing means for doing so when they do not already exist."

Baron Hayashi, who remarked that his official position precluded discussing details, admitted that Baron Sueymatsu had correctly interpreted the views of the Japanese, and added that he did not doubt that the British authorities would

do all in their power to prevent a continuance of the action complained of.

JEW'S DECLINE TO  
FIGHT FOR RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 25.—Defections on the part of recruits for the army this year are not only exceptionally large, but they are completely defeating the efforts of the military authorities in many of the thickly populated recruiting areas. Of these areas Southern Russia and Poland are typical. There is no getting over the difficulty, for the recruits simply fail to appear at the centres of military registration. At Kishineff, while the great majority of the Christian recruits turned up fairly punctually, over 30 per cent. of the Jews failed to appear for registration. In the majority of cases inquiries by the military authorities show that prudent young Jews have shaken Russian dust off their feet betimes and are now over the frontiers and immune from punishment. In certain districts of the Kherson government the defections are approximately 50 per cent. Jewish. At Simferopol Jewish sources state, a record was created, 90 per cent. of the Jewish recruits failing to appear and the bulk of them cannot be located.

TRANSPORTS AND TORPEDO  
BOATS IN FRENCH PORT.

Cherbourg, France, Nov. 26.—Some Russian transports and two torpedo boats from Skaw have anchored in the roads here.

DECISION IN CASE  
OF THE CHELTENHAM.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—The Supreme Prize court to-day confirmed the legality of the seizure of the British steamer Cheltenham and her cargo captured by the Russians and taken to Vladivostok early in July.

## NEW FURNACES WILL BE INSTALLED

BY BRITISH COLUMBIA  
COPPER COMPANY

This Will Double Present Smelting  
Capacity—John Weir Elected One  
of Directors.

(Special to the Times.)

New York, Nov. 26.—At an important meeting of the British Columbia Copper Company, held yesterday at the office of the company in this city, the instance of President John Weir, a well-known stockholder, was invited to re-enter the board. He accepted, and was unanimously elected.

Mr. Weir was a pioneer in the Boundary Creek district of British Columbia. He selected property for himself and associates, which was afterwards conveyed to the British Columbia Copper Company, organized by them at a meeting.

The directors also authorized the preparation of plans for two additional 400 tons smelting furnaces, which will double the present smelting capacity of the company. The new furnaces will be modern in every respect, and will have all the latest improved appliances.

It is officially stated that the British Columbia Copper Company has no debt of any description, but has large balances in the bank, and sufficient cash to pay for the new furnaces. It is said the company is earning about 20 per cent. on capital stock.

UNEXPECTED ADJOURNMENT.

New Trial May Be Ordered in Case of  
Nan Patterson, Charged With  
Murder.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Nov. 26.—The serious illness of Edward Broesser, one of the jurors, which was reported at the opening of the court to-day, may necessitate a new trial in the case of Nan Patterson, the former show girl, who is charged with the murder of Caesar Young. An affidavit from the sick juror's physician, which was presented to Justice Davis, said that the patient had suffered a stroke of apoplexy, and that his condition is serious. As this was a third attack fear was at once expressed that Broesser might not be able to resume his duties, and that the work done during the past two weeks would be set at naught.

The trial was to have been continued in the criminal branch of the Supreme court to-day, after the Thanksgiving holiday recess. When everything was in readiness to proceed, it was announced that Juror Edward Broesser was too ill to leave his home. An adjournment was ordered by Justice Davis.

GIRLS BURNED TO DEATH.

Two Children Lost Their Lives in Fire  
Which Destroyed Dwelling.

Winnipeg, Nov. 26.—Two girls aged 2 years and 13 months, daughters of J. Bowen, residing just west of Brandon College, have been burned to death in the destruction of their home. One baby was saved.

Fifteen people were injured, three, and possibly more, of whom will die, as a result of collision between a fast southbound train on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road and a trolley on the Northern Ohio traction line, Friday, near Bradford, a few miles east of Cleveland, O.

## ACTION OF TIMES IS AGAIN UPHELD

### FULL COURT DISMISSED APPEAL IN LIBEL SUIT

Their Lordships All Agree That the  
Statements in Newspaper Were  
Fair Comment.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Nov. 26.—Chief Justice Hunter, Mr. Justice Martin and Mr. Justice Morrison last night unanimously agreed in dismissing the appeal brought by Mrs. Wiles in her suit for damages for alleged libel against the Times.

In the trial court, Mr. Justice Irving gave judgment for the defendant, and Mrs. Wiles' appeal was based on the allegation that the decision was against the weight of evidence, and on the ground that the judge erred in not admitting certain statements of City Editor Nicholas, made in examination for discovery.

R. Cassidy, K. C., argued for the appellant, but the appeal was dismissed without E. V. Bodwell, K. C., for defendant, being called upon.

The court agreed with the trial judge that the statements and sentiments in the article complained of were fair comment in the public interest, and disagreed with Mr. Cassidy's construction of the sentence that tickets were sold "in a similar manner" to that for previous fraudulent entertainments.

The judges concluded that there was no reason for putting a broad construction on this statement. The judges were, however, unanimous in criticizing the action of the paper in publishing a letter from Mr. Cassidy's firm protesting against the publication of the article.

TYEE DIVIDEND.

Two Shillings Per Share Declared on  
Company's Stock Payable on  
December 15th.

The Tyee Copper Company, Limited, has declared a dividend of two shillings per share, payable on the 15th December. This brings the total dividends paid since starting smelting operations in January, 1903, to four shillings per share, or \$150,000.

Besides the distribution of this sum of money, a large reserve fund has accumulated, which is invested in government stocks.

In addition to the above, extensive improvements have been made in the plant and buildings at both the mine and smelter, all of which have been paid out of profits.

LEGAL NEWS.

Applications Heard in Chambers This  
Morning by Mr. Justice Irving.

This morning Mr. Justice Irving disposed of a number of applications in Chambers. These were as follows:  
Grant Mining Co. vs. Hunter. Application was made to issue a commission. The order was made for a commission, the costs of same to be reserved for trial.  
A. E. McPhillips, K. C., for plaintiff; G. H. Barnard for defendant.  
Godfrey vs. John et al. On application of Harold Robertson, an order was made for renewal of writ.

Sinclair vs. Sinclair. On application of Alexis Martin, a co-respondent was dispensed with. The trial was fixed for December 6th.  
In the estate of Sarah Elizabeth Sen, deceased, an application was made by W. Moresby. The summons was made returnable December 10th.  
In the estate of G. W. Craig, deceased, probate of will was granted on an application made by J. H. Lawson.

TRIBUTE TO LOCAL COMPOSER.

Success of Fine Composition by G. Jennings Burnett, of This City.

The great musical publishing firm of Novello, Ewer & Co., of London, England, have accepted a new composition of G. Jennings Burnett, of this city, and will publish it in their widely known Musical Times, London, and enlist the same in their catalogues.

This coming unsolicited from the leading musical publishers of England speaks well for Mr. Burnett's late work, which is a choral setting to the beautiful words of E. W. Faber, D. D., "O Paradise O Paradise" and comprises choruses, a bass solo, and a four-part chorus for first and second soprano and first and second alto; which is sung unaccompanied. The work is reputed to be very melodious with effective harmonies, and is respectfully dedicated to Rev. Percival Jenks, the rector, and the choir of St. John's church, of this city. Mr. Burnett very recently accepted the position of organist at St. John's church, and has taken up his residence at 57 Superior street, near Bidegate Walk, where he has opened his studio for musical instruction.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Received Hearty Welcome to St. Louis,  
Where He Will Visit the Fair.

(Associated Press.)

St. Louis, Nov. 26.—President's Day at the Louisiana purchase exposition dawned with clear skies and a brisk wind, ideal weather for carrying out the strenuous programme arranged by the nation's chief executive, who proposes to acquire in the one day a comprehensive idea of the great exposition. President Roosevelt and party breakfasted in their car.

Shortly after breakfast President Francis, of the exposition, with Mayor Wells and a committee of exposition officers and directors, appeared at the car to pay their respects to President Roosevelt. The reception was informal, and carriages were taken down for the liberal arts building. Two battalions of the Eighth United States cavalry from Jefferson barracks, and a platoon of mounted police proceeded the carriage. The route of the procession was thronged with people, who gave the President an ovation, and kept him busy responding to their cheers.

OTTAWA NOTES.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—Fred. MacLennan has been appointed collector of customs at White Horse.

The Vancouver & Coast-Kootenay Railway Company will apply at the next session of parliament for an act to increase its capital stock.

La Presse Publishing Co., Montreal, has been granted incorporation. Those who applied for incorporation are: Hon. T. Bothwell, H. O. Godin, Simon Beaudin, L. G. Gratton and J. E. Dupont. The proposed capital is \$1,250,000.

## HORSE CAUSES TROUBLE IN CABINET

### HANS, A NEW POLITICAL ISSUE IN PRUSSIA

Minister Threatened to Resign When  
Colleague Opposed Suggestion That  
Kaiser Should See Animal.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Nov. 26.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says:  
"Hans, Herr von Osten's extraordinary Orloff stallion, has become a political issue in Prussia." Several members of the Diet are highly indignant on account of the enthusiasm which Dr. Studt, the minister of education, displayed over the animal's powers, and he will be questioned in the House regarding the matter. An interesting debate is expected.

"It is said that Hans nearly caused a split in the ministry."  
"The story goes that Dr. Studt wanted the animal to display his powers before Emperor William, and that the other ministers strongly opposed the plan. Thereupon, it is asserted, Dr. Studt threatened to resign. It is said that the dispute was smoothed over for the time being, but is likely to come up again."

"Scientific circles are still displaying intense interest in the alleged powers of the horse. Another commission of scientific men has been examining the animal, and its report will soon be made public."

OFFICERS' MEETING

Will Be Held Thursday, December 1st,  
at Dr. Hall—Sergeants' Mess  
Annual Gathering.

Lieut.-Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has issued the following order:

The following extract from M. O. 200, of November 1904, is published for information: "A certificate of military qualification has been granted as under: Lieut. J. C. Harris, 5th Regiment C. A., short course, 1st class, grade A, artillery."

The regular monthly meeting of the officers will be held in the mess rooms, drill hall, on Thursday, December 1st, at 8.30 p. m. Dress, walking out.

The annual meeting of the sergeants' mess will be held in the mess rooms, drill hall, on Thursday, December 1st, at 8.30 p. m. Dress, walking out.

By order,  
(Sgd.) D. B. McCONNAN, Capt.,  
Adjutant.

DIED IN CALIFORNIA.

F. J. Holland, of Winnipeg, Passed Away  
at Los Angeles.

(Associated Press.)

Winnipeg, Nov. 26.—Fred. J. Holland, a well known insurance man, died of typhoid fever at Los Angeles, California, after several weeks' illness. The body will be brought back for interment here.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor:—Please allow me to correct a typographical error in my letter of yesterday.

In the sixth paragraph for "mountains themselves 'broke' local ascending currents," read "provoke local ascending currents."

E. BAYNES REED.

## PACIFIC SQUADRON HAS BEEN REDUCED

### EXPLANATION GIVEN OF RECALL OF SHIPS

The Grafton Arrived at Coquimbo To-  
Day After a Voyage of Twenty-  
One Days.

Taking the Naval and Military Record as an authority, it would now appear that the recalling of the Grafton and Florio is an indication that the Esquimaux station is to be further reduced. The Record of November 10th says:  
"Events in the Far East have shown that unarmored ships are practically useless."

"This statement was made last week by Albert Vickers at Barrow, and almost simultaneously it is announced that several ships and third class cruisers, including the Pallua, which has a protected deck, have been ordered to be paid off, their crews returning to England."

"On various foreign stations there are about 9,000 officers and men locked up in non-fighting ships, far away from any probable scene of action, and serving under conditions which would prevent them from fighting if war by chance came in their vicinity. None too soon the authorities have decided to concentrate their ships and their personnel, and it can be well believed that before long, as is reported, the Pacific squadron will be still further reduced in size—in fact, practically annihilated."

There is an impression that with the elimination of certain stations the proposal for flying squadrons will again come to the front, but in just what way this will affect Esquimaux remains to be seen.

The Grafton in the meanwhile is keeping up her high rate of speed on the homeward run. According to a dispatch from Coquimbo she arrived there to-day, 21 days from Esquimaux. Coquimbo is the most southern station at which the Grafton touches on the Pacific. Her recent performance has evidently called for some pretty hard work on the part of the stokers, especially when crossing the meridian. If she keeps up her present speed it is probable her crew will be home for Christmas.

The results of the target practice which the ship had before leaving the station are published in the Record.

The paper says:  
"At the end of the steam trial the Grafton anchored in Tribune Bay, Hornby Island, and here, next morning, the Bonaventure joined the flag, and some of her officers were detailed to act as umpires and marksmen for the annual target practice which was first known as 'long-range practice,' but is now officially described as 'battle practice.' For this purpose a target was built on a small islet adjacent to Hornby Island, and our Friday morning everything being ready, the commodore attacked it. Five opened at just under 6,000 yards, and as soon as his ranging-gun had got the range, the commodore gave each a broadside a five minutes show, during which time 92 rounds of 9.2 and 6-inch projectiles were hurled at the target, a subsequent examination of which showed 25 hits, even with the disadvantage of 'bat' heavy guns had only a part of a target to fire at, an early shot having brought down half of it. These results may be regarded as very good, with the ship approximating as nearly as possible to war conditions. The firing was directed from the conning-tower, but the batteries were under the perfect control of Gunnery-Lieutenant Trye, who was in fore-top, and so assisted the ranging gun to quickly get the range. Of course, things might not be so smooth and rosy if an enemy were plying one at the same time, but for this every human provision is made, and the lesson seems to be that the men behind the gun should begin at a still longer range, say 8,000 yards."

"After the target had been repaired and umpires and marksmen detailed from the flagship, Captain Fraser, of the Bonaventure, took his ship and made an attack with his 6-inch and 4.7 guns, at about 6,000 yards. He commenced firing and running at right angles to the target, and soon exhausted both broadsides, which, at about eight rounds per gun, amounted to 80 rounds, of which 15 struck the target. Here again it seemed obvious that effective shooting could have been indulged in at still greater distance, and in any case the men should be trained for it, now that we have relegated to the limbo of the past the practice of expending expensive ammunition at 1,400 yards from guns sighted up to 10,000 yards. The Bonaventure did exceedingly well with her rifle practice, the best shot making 253 points, and over 70 of her men becoming marksmen. She returns to Esquimaux shortly."

STORE ROBBERY.

(Associated Press.)

Winnipeg, Nov. 26.—Price's general store at Rosser, a few miles from this city, was broken into and the safe blown up by dynamite. Eight hundred dollars were taken, \$500 of it belonging to the Ogilvie Mill Co.

Thomas Hunter, who is confined in the prison at Renouf, has developed such a mania for writing abusive, incoherent letters to officials concerning the supposed disposition of the Crawford willows that the authorities are considering his transference to an asylum for the insane.











## The Daily Times.

Published every day (except Sunday)  
of theTIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.,  
LIMITED.JOHN NELSON,  
Manager, Director.

## McBRIDE'S OPPORTUNITY.

It has been intimated to the Grand Trunk Pacific Company by agents of the McBride government that if it asks it shall receive. It is not in the nature of a railway company any more than it is in the nature of an individual to be backward in accepting freewill offerings. Last night the Times published an item of news to the effect that "officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific are expected in the province next month, and it is generally admitted that they will approach the local government asking for concessions with respect to their proposed lines in the province." It is no idle speculation to say that the officials of the railway company will come here and that they will consult with the government. The company is going to construct about five hundred miles of railway through British Columbia. Ultimately, we have no doubt, that five hundred miles will be but a fraction of the mileage in this province of the Grand Trunk Pacific. It will require a right-of-way, concessions for stations and lands for terminal purposes. Doubtless there will be many matters upon which a complete understanding with the local government will be necessary. But the Premier and his friend the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works must not attempt to hatch a conspiracy involving the spoliation of the province under the belief that they can escape condemnation by pleading that they were compelled to make the sacrifice in order to secure the construction of the line from the Pacific end. The officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific will get all they can from the McBride administration. It is their business to work for their shareholders. The duty of the government is to protect the interests of the people of British Columbia. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will be built from this end. We have the assurance of Mr. Hays that as soon as surveys have been made the work will be commenced on the coast and pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. There is something even more convincing than the assurance of the general manager back of this proposition. Good management and sound business principles demand that no time shall be lost in getting the line into operation and earning money upon the capital invested.

Our advice to Premier McBride is to "stand pat." If he becomes a party to a scheme of plunder, and pleads in extenuation that in the interests of the province he was forced to yield, the people will not believe him. Let the Hon. Premier, in his usual forceful fashion, bringing his strong right hand down with a mighty crash, says, "Not an acre of land; not a cent of money."

## VOICE OF THE WEST.

The Winnipeg Free Press says the West—using that term to represent Manitoba and the Territories—will send to Ottawa fourteen Liberals and six Conservatives. The best the Liberals hoped to do was to elect thirteen of their candidates; while the Conservatives had visions of a sweep for their side. Mr. Roblin on one occasion was generous enough to admit that the Liberals would carry five seats; but Robert Rogers, that prophetic soul, could not see where the five were coming from, and conceded the Liberals but one or two at the outside. The figures show that the Conservatives were lucky to get six seats. All the Liberal victories were decisive with the exception of Provancher, the other Liberal majorities running from 242 in Lisgar to over 3,000 in Edmonton; while three of the six seats carried by the Conservatives had majorities of less than a hundred. With a little more luck and a little more work the Liberals might have carried 17 out of the 20 seats. Our own Premier McBride was much more exuberant in his optimism than the Premier of Manitoba. The member for Dewdney was quite sure, emphasizing his statements after the usual manner, that every constituency he had addressed in company with his irresistible side partner, Hon. R. F. Green, would return a Conservative. Each one elected a Liberal. The able ministers placed too high an estimate upon their powers of impression, that is all. So we find that the real West will send to Ottawa 21 Liberals and 6 Conservatives.

London Financier: Germany made a big mistake in attempting to bully Canada for daring to make a graceful trade concession to the United Kingdom, which pays for the protection of Canada's mercantile marine. The result of German interference between this country and a British colony is that German trade with the Dominion has been practically ruined by Canadian retaliation. Hence a phantasmagoric petition to the German Imperial government from the Chemnitz Chambers of Commerce.

It is a great advantage to a man, or to a woman either, to possess a fervid, riotous imagination. To those who can set their imaginations upon paper in an interesting manner, the gift of perception is also profitable. The popular writers of this and past generations have been people of unlimited vision. Camille Flammarion, the imaginative French astronomer, can see farther into the un-

known depths or heights of the fathomless sea of ether in which countless millions of worlds float than any mere mechanical contrivance in the shape of a telescope can carry a matter-of-fact man. And Flammarion's speculations are always interesting. Discussing the question of the habitability of the planets, he examines the physical nature of the celestial bodies so far as it is known, and concludes that in the case of Mars at least "we have the right to suppose there may be creatures with the manifestations of animal life and in the enjoyment of intellectual faculties," while the unlimited variety of forms in which life may manifest itself "is an argument to those who trust that there are superior beings in the distant world." M. Flammarion makes a strong point of the fact that the habitability of the planets is reasonable evidence of their habitability. He shows that the physical conditions of the earth are by no means the most favorable for the maintenance of life, and in one of those eloquent bursts for which he is famous he asks: "Superior worlds, magnificent dwellings of great advantages, and the unexplored expanse of distant space; and it is in that wide expanse that humanity probably lives quietly and gloriously under a pure and beneficent heaven in the bosom, with a temperature in harmony with the functions of organism, and in the enjoyment of peaceful relations with nature. An eternal spring (perhaps more diversified by ever-fresh charms than our most variable seasons) reigns in the fortunate spheres, where man is free from all grosser needs inherent to our terrestrial organization."

The great men of Great Britain and the United States sometimes give themselves a great deal of concern about insignificant matters. Canadians are principally concerned about the matter of the government of the United States officially avocating for the country the title "America." We would not change the name of Canada even to establish verbally a connection with the continent to which we belong. Our country will soon be of such importance in the eyes of the world that it will not be necessary to emphasize its situation on the American continent. Let our neighbors remain Americans. As for us and our children, we shall ever be Canadians.

## SENATOR TEMPLEMAN.

To the Editor:—It is not given to every man to attain to what he strives for, but when he does, providing the means he has used have been honest and legitimate, the general public rarely withhold its approval and commendation. I have not always been a supporter or an admirer of the Senator; in fact for many years an opponent; but I, like most people who have known him, am convinced that he has earned and has a right to the highest honor that it is possible for his party to confer upon him in British Columbia. The average citizen does not know all that Mr. Templeman has suffered and done for his party. When I came here, nearly a decade and a half ago, I attended most of the meetings of business men, and a blind man could see that they were influenced by a certain number of citizens, amongst whom was not Senator Templeman, and upon many occasions when he addressed me to assert his views he was promptly and emphatically turned down, and no pains were taken to let him see that he was not "it." In those days, even though I scarcely knew him and was opposed to him politically, I used to feel kind of sorry for him. All this time he published a newspaper against the government and against the political views of the largest advertisers in the city, and against odds which we cannot know of for a certainty, but of which we can

## Hair Brushes

Of every description. A new and large stock to choose from at prices from 25c. to \$4.00.

Here are some bargains:

**Our Leader at \$1.00**

Is the best value ever offered.

## Military Brushes

Without case, \$1.00 a pair; with fancy case, at \$1.50.

## Whalebone Hair Brushes

\$1.75 and \$2.00

We want to interest you in our line of Hair Brushes. We invite you to come in and see them; you are sure of courteous treatment.

## Ebony Brushes

Hair, Cloth, Nail, Military, etc. EBONY is the favorite wood, and this year is more so than ever. We are offering real

## Ebony Hair Brushes

At 50c., \$1.00 to \$3.50.

## Ebony Military Brushes

\$1.75 a pair to \$7.00.

## Ebony Cloth Brushes

\$1.50 to \$3.50.

"Good Goods at Low Prices."

**Terry & Marett**  
DRUGGISTS

S. E. Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

## Christmas Presents

What Shall I Give This Coming Xmas?

A visit to our store and an examination of our beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Silverware, Cut Glass, etc., will enable you to solve the troublesome question without any difficulty. We shall be pleased to have you call and examine our stock, as we have articles at prices within the reach of all, and we guarantee the quality of our goods to be unexcelled.

## C. E. Redfern

48 GOVERNMENT STREET. Telephone 118.  
Established 1862.

JUST TO HAND  
A LARGE LOT OF

## Choice Potatoes

PER SACK, \$1.10

Saturday Bargains in Xmas Fruits All the Time

## Hardress Clarke

...86 DOUGLAS STREET...

GET YOUR

## Xmas Cards

-AT-

## Pope Stationery Co.

TEL. 271

119 GOVERNMENT ST.

FAMOUS  
SERGES

Made by Sir Titus Salt, Suits  
made from these will never fade.

COOPER & LINKLATER

AGENTS FOR B. C.

COR. FORT AND BROAD.

We guarantee fit, style and  
workmanship.

TRY  
Mainland  
AND  
British Lion  
CIGARS

For Sale Everywhere.

Every Cigar Branded.

Don't take anything "just as good."

Avoid everything "better."

The Mainland and British Lion Cigars

cost from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per thousand

more than any other Ten Cent Cigar on

the market.

Now are you "on"?

guess, he struggled along content to sink or swim with the fortunes of his party. Three times he was its standard-bearer; three times he went down to defeat, but he was always the patient, courageous, determined, level-headed fighter, trusting to see in his day victory perch on the banners of his party. Can we not admire this man? We do not know how he felt all the disappointment of those long years in which he was working out his own salvation, and that of the Liberal cause in British Columbia. As a journalist he conducted a paper that was as unwavering in its determination to live up to the standard it had set for itself—that is, as the best fighting machine in the west—as he was in his own career; we may not approve of the ammunition this fighting machine used occasionally, but we must admire the way the machine was handled and compliment it upon its success in the face of the greatest opposition.

And now when, next to the Lieutenant-Governor, this patient, unflinching man with the set purpose, is the first citizen of

British Columbia, the man whose opinion is asked and whose advice and help are sought in preference to all those who turned him down years ago, who, to-day, with seven supporters at his back hands to Sir Wilfrid Laurier the keys of British Columbia, surely we may with all sincerity and in true British fair play congratulate him and give him that homage which is due to such a man. It will not be my privilege to have the right to sit at that banquet board, therefore I felt that I might indulge in these meditations and wish the Senator all the joys that are due to those who carry their forces to victory and who see a life's purpose accomplished. It would indeed be a disgrace to the Liberal party in this province if they did not banquet him and if it were not the biggest, most enthusiastic and most memorable of its kind ever held in Western Canada.

CITIZEN.

The first regular meeting of the Daughters of Isis will be held at the city hall next Monday at 3.30 p.m.

## New Annuals

Boys' and Girls' Own Annual,  
Chatter Box, Little Folks, Chums,  
Infants' Magazine, Leading  
Strings, The Prize, Band of Hope,  
Sunday, Children's Friend . . . .

FOR SALE BY

**T. N. Hibben & Co.**

## DAVID SPENCER, LD.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the Last Three Days of November Offerings. We Expect the Last Three Days Will Be the Crowning Days of this Month. If Values Will Do It We Shall Not Be Disappointed

## Three Special Purchases Go on Sale Monday

Special Purchase of  
**Iron Beds**

We purchased from the B. C. Bed Company (who have decided to discontinue business) their entire stock of Iron beds at our own price. One hundred and eleven beds in the lot: just enough for the last three days of November, at the following prices.

\$2 75 for Beds made to sell at . . \$4 50  
\$3 75 for Beds made to sell at . . \$5 50  
\$4 40 for Beds made to sell at . . \$6 50

Special Purchase of  
**Dressers & Stands**

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, two drawers, one-inch bevelled mirror, wash stand, one drawer and locker, \$29.75.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, three drawers, one-inch bevelled mirror, wash stand, one drawer and locker, \$13.75. (Nicely finished.)

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, shaped legs, \$17.50.

Imitation Mahogany only, bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

Imitation Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, one-inch large bevelled mirror, three drawers, round corners and shaped front, wash stand, one drawer and double locker, \$18.50.

## Handsome Decorated China

Cups and Saucers, 25c., 35c. and 50c. each.

Plates, 15c., 20c. and 25c. each.

Salads, 25c., 50c. and 65c. each.

Celery Dishes, 75c. each.

Rolls, 75c. each.

Cheese Jars, 50c. each.

3-Piece Sets, Sugar, Cream and Teapot, 75c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c.

2-Piece Sets, Sugar and Cream, 50c





## RUBBER GOODS AT REASONABLE PRICES

We are headquarters for rubber articles used in the sick room or the home. They are of dependable rubber, from reliable makers. Skillful buying in large quantities enables us to sell them to you at close prices. We carry a very large stock varying in prices from the lowest to the most expensive. No trouble to show them.

**CYRUS H. BOWES,**

CHEMIST,  
88 Government St., Near Yates St.

## CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

—Take in a supply of "SLAB WOOD" before the wet weather sets in. To be had at Lenny, Goussier & Co.'s mills. Telephone 77. Prompt delivery.

—Get it at Weilers.

—H. H. Abbott, 80 Government street, is the man to see before purchasing your tickets to the Old Country. He is agent for all lines.

—When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

—\$5.00 a week pays for first-class room and board at the Occidental hotel.

**STEAMER "WHATCOM."**  
Victoria to Seattle.  
Single fare \$2.00.  
Round trip \$3.50.  
Daily except Sunday, 8 p. m.

—The Victoria Creamery Association wishes to inform their patrons that they have been fortunate enough to engage a thoroughly up-to-date buttermaker from the Eastern dairy schools, thereby guaranteeing better butter than ever. Patronize home industry, and keep your money in your own town.

—Go to the Senate saloon for oyster cocktails.

**EVERY LADY**  
Appreciates good Perfume. If you want something good and new try Yermora. Sweet Pea Blossoms, it is a winner. 50c. will buy a full ounce bottle. Telephone 604. Will send it for you.

**FAWCETT'S FAMILY DRUG STORE,**  
Cor. Douglas Street and King's Road.  
—Are you looking for a more satisfactory covering for the walls of your bath room or kitchen? If so, ask to see "Sanitars" at Weiler Bros., who stock a very choice selection of patterns specially designed for this purpose. Weiler Bros.

—Boiling Water five minutes after you turn on the Switch, if you use one of our New Electric Dish Heaters. We don't want to encourage laziness, but just think how handy this is. Really economical and useful. Let us show you them. The Hinton Electric Co.

—Buy your teas and coffees from Hallam & Wyndham, Ltd., 25 Government, opposite post office, and save your premium tickets for a Christmas present.

—???—Settle the Xmas. present question by having a dozen portraits taken at the Skene Lowe studio.

—Are you going to the Occidental hotel for your Sunday dinner? 25c. Served from 5.30 to 8 p. m.

—Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Agency, Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance Company. Tickets 25c. a day. Lowest rates for marine insurance on hulls or cargo. Agency, Lloyd's underwriters. Office, Wellington Coal agency, Atlantic S.S. lines, Hall-Goepel Co., 100 Government St. Tel. call 83.

—Have you seen the latest arrivals in Devonshire pottery at Weiler Bros.? ever interesting show rooms? It is called Bernesdale art ware, and is designed and manufactured by Barrow, who played a very important part in the establishment of the present high standard held by Doulton's, of Lambeth. This quaint ware is very reasonably priced.

—A most acceptable Christmas present is the latest society food, "Peppos all filled with Clay's high class chocolates." As the stock is now complete you will do well to select now from Clay's, 39 Port street. See ad. in another column.

—Great interest is being taken in the lecture course at the Y. M. C. A., and the committee has decided to continue the series throughout the winter. On the 7th proximo Rev. Archibald Ewing will give an entirely new lecture, and after Christmas the following prominent gentlemen have promised to contribute: Bishop Perrin, D. W. Higgins, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, Rev. J. F. Vichet and A. J. Pimeo.

**MECHANICS, FARMERS, SPORTSMEN.**—To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc., use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.

**NOW IS YOUR CHANCE**  
Having just received a fine assortment of

**Suitings**  
THAT WERE FORWARDED TO ME BY MISTAKE.  
I will offer them at a BIG REDUCTION until they are sold.  
Remember the number is limited.

**PEDEN'S**  
36 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.

## Fine Building Site

Located in best part of the east end of the city. This can be secured at a bargain.

**Money to Loan  
Fire and Life Insurance  
Grant & Conyers**  
NO. 2 VIEW ST.

—The quarterly official board of the Victoria West Methodist church will meet in the church on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The trustee board will meet at the parsonage on Friday evening, December 2nd.

—The lecture to be given in the Victoria theatre next Tuesday evening, the 29th, on Christian Science, should appeal to all broad-minded citizens who are willing that others shall have the privilege of thinking according to their convictions, uncondemned. Christian Science stands for progressiveness in all that relates to the well being of mankind. Keep the doors disengaged and hear what the talented lecturer has to say on Christian Science. The lecture is free.

—There was a large attendance at the dance given by the Fernwood Young Men's Association at the rooms last evening. The arrangements of the management committee were perfect, the floor being in splendid condition, and the musical programme, which was rendered by the Sch-Banty orchestra, was all that could be desired. About 12 o'clock supper was served, and the delicacies provided were thoroughly enjoyed. After the "inner man" had been satisfied dancing was resumed and continued until the small hours.

—The first week an Advent has been observed for the last 40 years as a special time of intercession for the mission-ary work of the church throughout the world. On Tuesday afternoon there will be a meeting at Bishopscourt at 3 o'clock, when an address upon "Pioneer Work at Dawson" will be given by Rev. R. J. Bowen. There will also be a special service of intercession at Christ church on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, and on Wednesday, being St. Andrew's day, there will be holy communion at 8 a.m., and matins and holy communion at 11 o'clock, with special intercessions.

**RAW CREAM**  
Is inferior to Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream in richness and delicacy of flavor. Peerless Cream is superior as a cream for cereals, coffee, tea, chocolate and general household cooking. It is the result of fifty years' experience with the milk problem.

—Members of the Victoria police, especially Chief Langley and the detectives, will regret to learn of the death of Detective Anthony, of the San Francisco force, who has been in Victoria on several occasions on missions connected with his work. He was especially noted for his ability in tracing missing girls, and many women have been restored to their families through his efforts. Anthony was born in Naled, Germany, on December 1st, 1845. He arrived in America when he was 18 years of age, landing when the country was in the throes of the Civil War, and enlisted in the Thirty-first New York Volunteers. He served all through the struggle, and went to California at the close of the war. He worked at San Francisco at his trade of shoemaker, until October 13th, 1880, when he received his appointment to the police force. He was promoted to the rank of corporal November 1st, 1895, and the following month was assigned to the detective force. His work which received the most notice was the arrest of Theodore Durrant, the murderer of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams. Acting on information Anthony went to Mount Diablo and effected the capture of Durrant, who was there with the Signal Corps.

## "Queen's Head" Galvanized Iron

Is perfectly galvanized  
—wont rust—wont turn black. Good roofs and tinners always use it.

MANUFACTURED BY  
**JOHN LYSAGHT, LIMITED.**  
A. C. LESLIE & CO., MONTREAL  
"MADE IN CANADA"

## WILL NOT MOVE UNTIL AFTER SALE

**SEALING FLEET TO  
REMAIN AT ANCHOR**

**Missing Boat's Crew From the Webfoot  
Is Causing Anxiety—Along the  
Waterfront.**

Not until after the annual fall sale of skins has taken place in London, England, will anything be done towards fitting out the local fleet of sealing schooners for the ensuing year. The sale is dated for December 16th. Not till then or until the returns come to hand will it be known what profits have been made for the year's work just ended.

It is not thought that any of the fleet will stir from their moorings in the upper harbor until after the Christmas and New Year's holidays. At the annual meeting of the Victoria Sealing Company, the question of hunting grounds will again come up, and the advisability of sending vessels over to the Asiatic side will have to be considered. During the past year no schooners were sent to the Japan coast for fear of an encounter with the Russian or Admiral Togo's fleet. This danger has not yet been eliminated, and there is little prospect of the war ending before the sealing fleet is ready to sail. So far as known there was no hunting whatever done in the Japan Sea this year. The sea is too near the danger zone for this. Indeed it would be interesting to note what effect the heavy cannonading around the vicinity of Port Arthur will have on the millions of seal which annually make their appearance in the Sea of Japan. It has been claimed that the hunting done on this side of the Pacific has tended to drive the seals to the Asiatic coast, and possibly the naval warfare now taking place on the latter coast may have the effect of sending them in this direction again.

**ALL IMAGINATION.**  
A "pipe dream" story of the awful things that happened to the steamer Princess Victoria when she sailed out of the harbor in the face of one of the heavy gales of last week is published in the Seattle Times under a Victoria date line. The dispatch says:

"The big boat, just off the outer wharf, was struck by a mountain roller and its starboard loading port on the main deck having been left improperly fastened, was burst open and tons of water rushed aboard in a most alarming manner. The salt water got into the dining hall, and even into the observation room where the big chairs were rolling about all over the room. The port was fastened as soon as possible, but not before the boat had shipped more water and things looked a little serious. At Trial Island there was not a passenger of the big crowd who was not seasick. Men and women rolled on the floor. It was the sickiest assignment of passengers seen aboard the Princess Victoria since it came to the coast. The waves were running mountain-high at Trial Island and the boat got the full force of the gale abeam for awhile, causing her to roll tremendously. Crossing the Gulf from Plummer Pass, Mayne Island, the Princess Victoria again faced the storm almost head-on, and the unhappy passengers got another shaking up before Vancouver was reached."

There are other things which the correspondent might have said if the imagination was further stretched. As a matter of fact, however, no such experience happened the Victoria. Not a particle of water was shipped aboard except perhaps in the spray, and the manner in which the steamer behaved was but another illustration of the great power with which she is equipped.

**MAY HAVE PERISHED.**  
No hope is entertained in Astoria for the safety of three men who left the water-logged schooner Webfoot on Tuesday afternoon in search of assistance. At the time great seas were running, and shipping men are certain a small boat accompanied by the three men, who were without food for four days, and also without water. Mate Bromer, Seaman J. O'Neill and another sailor, whose name is unknown, composed the party that started off on the forlorn expedition. There is a bare possibility that they managed to weather the seas and that a passing steamship may have picked them up and taken them to Puget Sound or to San Francisco.

**C. P. R. TABLE SERVICE.**  
The C. P. R. Company has been considering the advisability of serving breakfasts on board the steamers Princess Victoria and Princess Beatrice a la carte instead of table d'hôte. Nothing, however, has yet been done. A great many travellers by these steamers have expressed the opinion that as people frequently desire a light breakfast, they should be able to secure it without paying seventy-five cents, the price of a full meal on any of the company's steamers.

**MARINE NOTES.**  
The German ship Osterbek, under charter to load lumber at the Hastings Mills for Callao, sailed from San Francisco on Sunday last.

—The subscription list opened at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, to be devoted to the Christmas dinner fund for mugged children in London, will be closed on Wednesday next. This is done in order to allow of transmitting the money to London in time to be of use.

—A toffee social will take the place of the regular lecture at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Wednesday evening. There will be a good variety programme and an interesting short address by K. Langdon, B. A. No admission fee will be charged, and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

It is said that the New York city transportation companies collected 1,000,000,000 5-cent pieces last year. This means that \$50,000,000 was collected from passengers.

## FOUR GREAT OVERCOAT SPECIALS

For the Balance of Month

Here are undoubtedly the four greatest overcoat specials that were ever offered in this city. Every garment guaranteed to be perfect in style and workmanship, richly lined, and is a comfort and a satisfaction every minute you wear it.

**HERE THEY ARE:**

\$25.00 Overcoat, browns, grey and black.	\$18.00
\$20.00 Overcoat, browns, grey and black.	15.00
\$17.50 Overcoat, browns grey and black.	12.50
\$51.00 Overcoat, browns, grey and black.	10.00

EVERY COAT GUARANTEED STRICTLY RAINPROOF.

**LADIES' BLACK KID GLOVES**

25 dozen, sizes 5½, 5¾ and 6. Regular \$1.25 to clear at 50c

## FINCH & FINCH

57 GOVERNMENT STREET.

—Members of Far West Lodge, K. of P., tendered a banquet to W. H. Ferguson, of New Westminster, grand chancellor of the order, on Thursday evening. The grand chancellor will visit Duncan and Nanaimo lodges before crossing to the Mainland and visiting the interior. At last evening's meeting of Far West Lodge the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: C. C. N. H. Hendricks; V. C. R. Duvorne; M. of W. Thomas Walker; prolate, Phil. R. Smith; M. of E. S. L. Redgrave; M. of F. W. P. Smith; K. of R. & S. H. Weber; M. of A. Alfred Hodnett; F. G. H. Keown; O. G. J. W. Elliott.

—A banquet was held under the auspices of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine last evening at the Dominion hotel. Among

the guests were a number from the Northwest Territories. Representatives were also in attendance from Vancouver, New Westminster and Island cities. Miss Host Jones had charge of the menu, and to say that she satisfied his guests is giving mild expression to their appreciation. The banquet hall was artistically decorated in honor of the occasion, and, after the dinner, a lengthy toast list was carried through. This was marked by a number of excellent addresses. Altogether the function was voted one of the most successful yet held by Glize Temple.

John Hendry, president; A. E. Woods, vice-president; and Jas. Jeffrey, one of the directors of the Victoria Terminal, are in the city, guests at the Briard.



## What a Source of Delight

It is for a housekeeper to know that even if her potatoes boil dry and scorch at the bottom there is no burnt taste to them. This is true only when

## An Aluminum Kettle

is used. It imparts no burnt taste, never cracks nor chips, never burns nor rusts, and no danger from poison. Easily cleaned and polishes like silver.

THE PRICE OF ALL ALUMINUM GOODS IS GREATLY REDUCED.

Made by the Canadian Aluminum Works, Ltd.; office, 13 St. John street, Montreal.  
Factory and foundry, Chambly, Canton, Quebec.  
Catalogues sent to the trade on application.

## Weiler Bros. COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

VICTORIA, B.C.

— The Libbey Creations in —

## RICH CUT GLASS

Have attained a national reputation. Its diamond-like brilliancy is a silent appeal to all lovers of the beautiful—"clear as pure water from a sparkling spring."



Richly Cut Bowls, \$6.00 to \$40.00	Bon-Bons and Olives, from \$4.50
Sugars and Creams, from \$8.00 pr.	Candlesticks, from \$8.00 pair
Decanters, new shapes, \$18.00	Celery Dishes, from \$9.00 each
Claret Jugs, from \$12.00 to \$18.00	Preserve Dishes, from \$5.00
Perfume Bottles, \$4.50, \$6.00	Rose Bowls, \$12.00, \$14.00
Flower Vases, \$3.50 to \$10.00	Water Bottles, \$10.00, \$14.00

It Has All the  
Virtues of Perfect  
Glass



Where the Art of  
Glass-Making At-  
tains Perfection  
— LIBBEY'S —

## SATURDAY BARGAINS

PURE LARD, 5-lb tins, 65c

CALIFORNIA PRUNES, (new) 80-90's, 8 lbs. for 25c

MANITOBA JERSEY CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb. 25c

LARGE EASTERN FRESH EGGS, 2 doz. for 55c

## SEE OUR WINDOWS.

**THE SAUNDERS GROCERY COMPANY, LIMITED**

PHONE, 28.

39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

**THE "WEST END" GROCERY COMPANY, LIMITED**

PHONE, 88.

42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## A BARGAIN

8 ACRES  
GORGE ROAD

Opposite "Sisingsbury," and having a frontage on two side streets. Handsome residential site, near the water. Cheap and on easy terms. Call for particulars.

Fire Insurance Written.  
Stores and Dwellings to Let.  
Money to Loan.

**P. R. Brown Co, Ltd**  
Phone 1076. 30 Broad St.

## FARM FOR SALE LAKE DISTRICT

72.47 Acres  
16 or 17 acres cleared, 24 acres in orchards, barn, stable, chicken houses, etc. A bargain at

**\$1,500**  
**SWINERTON & ODDY,**  
102 GOVERNMENT ST.

## Globe Song Folio

**NEW EDITION**  
Just Received from Publishers

The finest collection of songs ever published in book form.  
We have these in paper, boards and cloth bindings.  
Our 10 cent music is becoming more popular every day.

**M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd**  
44 GOVERNMENT ST.

## We Do Not Rent Talking Machines

**NEW STOCK ONLY**  
No second-hand or worn out Records. Every Record sold is guaranteed absolutely new.  
Over 2,000 new Records now in stock.  
NEEDLES for all styles and makes of Talking Machines, 300 for 25c.

**FLETCHER BROS.**  
93 GOVERNMENT ST.

**NOTICE.**  
We, the undersigned, being petitioners for the incorporation of the Districts of Victoria, Lake and South Saanich into a Municipality, hereby give notice of our intention to apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for Letters Patent under the Public Act incorporating the Districts of Victoria, Lake and South Saanich into a District Municipality (containing only such portions thereof as have been incorporated under the name of The Corporation of the District of Saanich, J. STUART YATES, JNO. G. ELLIOTT.

**Victoria Studio—Balmoral Block**  
Thorough tuition in Drawing, Painting, China Painting, Wood Carving, Pyrography, Mechanical Drawing, etc.  
WILLIAM H. STOKES, B. A.,  
Art Master.

**Oceanic S.S. Co.** HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND AND SYDNEY.  
S.S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Nov. 25.  
S.S. SONOMA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, Dec. 1.  
S.S. ALAMAR, for Honolulu, Saturday, Dec. 10, 11 a. m.  
J. S. SPECKELS & BROS., CO., Agents, Ticket Office, 643 Market St.  
Freight Office, 327 Market St., Pier No. 7, Pacific St.  
R. P. RITHELY & CO., LTD., Victoria.

## Building Lots FOR SALE

HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

**D. H. Bale,**  
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,  
LEIGHTON ROAD.

**Xmas and  
Calendar Mounts**  
KODAKS, SUPPLIES, ETC.  
**R. MAYNARD**  
41 PANDORA STREET.

**Br. Ship Nivelle**  
Now Loading for

**Victoria and Vancouver  
—AT—  
Liverpool and Glasgow**  
For rates, etc., apply to

**R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.**

**BUSINESS TRAINING  
COLLEGE**

**CENTURY SHORT  
20**

This Shortland is a positive charm as a light study. It is so easily attainable. A NEW HOME STUDY FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.  
Each pupil is provided with a new and up-to-date Typewriting Machine during tuition at the Studio, and pupils may make arrangements for the use of a machine at their homes, Town or Country, together with lessons by post for Typewriting. This is the only Studio in Canada where the pupil may learn on any make of machine, so the pupil becomes acquainted with all machines and is not contented with any particular one. The time for practice is not limited to one hour, but the pupil can practice to any length of time. Think of this great advantage if you are contemplating taking a course of lessons in Typewriting.  
Furnishers of machines would do well to visit our College and inspect all the good makes.  
The New Premises for 500 Pupils will open on the 1st of December next. It is at the corner of Yates and Broad streets, Victoria, B. C., and will be the Head Training College for the whole of Canada. Arrangements made for Boarding Canadian, American and Foreign Pupils.

**SUBJECTS:**  
Shorthand Typewriting (all good makes), Memory Methods, Bookkeeping, Quick at Figures, Spelling, Reading (novels), Newspaper Work, Litho and Letter Press Printing, Engraving, Illustrating, Corrections and Paste and Scissors Work, Penmanship, Geometry, Geography, Languages, Music, English, Bookbinding, Advertising, Ad. Writing, Com. Law, Law, and Shorthand, Civil Service, Banking, Stocks and Shares, Writing, Insurance, Business and Selling, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Navigation, Astronomy.  
POSTAL FEES—ALL PARTS.  
Studio, all day private tuition.  
Books, evening, 7 to 9.  
Office, over Imperial Bank, Victoria.  
Booklet and Terms on Application.



HEINZ  
**Sauer Kraut**  
HEINZ BULK  
**Sweet Pickles**  
HEINZ BULK  
**Sour Pickles**  
JUST OPENED AT  
**Mowat's Grocery,**  
77 YATES STREET.  
FREE SILVERWARE WITH EVERY SALE.

**PLAYHOUSES AND  
THE ATTRACTIONS**

**FARCE COMEDY AT  
REDMOND LAST NIGHT**

"Michael Strogoff" Next Week—"Arizona" and "Sis Hopkins" at the Victoria Theatre.

A crowded house enjoyed the performance of "The Girl From Albany" at the Redmond theatre last evening. From the rise of the curtain until the last act the audience was kept in roars of laughter, as complication after complication interposed itself. Nothing is claimed for the production more than what it is—a farce comedy full of ludicrous situations. The principals, Ed. Redmond, Rae Bronson, Alta Phillips, Mrs. Redmond, C. Granger, in fact the whole company played on the risibilities of the audience in a very successful manner. The piece will be given again this evening, while this afternoon a souvenir matinee performance is in progress.

Carpenters were busy all last night at the Redmond, after the performance, making what will undoubtedly prove a decided improvement in the interior arrangement of the hall. This is the raising of the floor on the sloping plan so that every person in the audience will have a clear view of the stage.

Victorians will be interested to learn that Rae Bronson (Mrs. Bronson) played here with the stock company headed by Kate Douglas in the same building, then known as the Imperial theatre, fifteen years ago. Mrs. Bronson's parents resided here, and it was while their daughter was playing with the Imperial company that she was married to Mr. Bronson, who was also with them. Mr. and Mrs. Bronson have been with the Ed. Redmond Company for ten years. Mr. Bronson having been manager of the company for that time.

Next week the company will present the famous Russian military drama "Michael Strogoff," which is exceedingly apropos at the present time.

"Arizona."

"Arizona," which will be presented at the Victoria theatre on Monday night is so well known that it seems superfluous to recite the story again. Suffice to say that this charming comedy drama, which has received such an enormous amount of praise in America, comes to this city this season with a fresh scalp at its belt, having but recently returned from a triumphant tour of all the principal cities of England, and having received the personal endorsement of King Edward VII. "Arizona" is without doubt the best play which Augustus Thomas has ever written, and the production of the same and the company engaged by M. B. Raymond are second to none in the present theatrical era. The story of "Arizona" is interesting throughout the entire four acts, and there is not a moment from the rise to the fall of the curtain when the interest of the spectator flags. The characters are all taken from life, and are a correct portrayal of the people who go to make up the inhabitants of the state from which the play takes its name. The picturesque scenery is all painted from sketches made on the spot by the eminent painter, Frederick Remington.

"Sis Hopkins."

Plays are a great deal like books in the manner of their reception by the public and their availability in the eyes of managers. This fact was never better shown than in the case of "Sis Hopkins." Miss Rose Melville's pretty pastoral comedy drama, in which she has been starring for the past six or seven seasons. The type of character which Miss Melville has made famous throughout the world was born one night in New York about eight years ago when Miss Melville was engaged at the eleventh hour

to fill in a gap in a musical comedy. She had been presenting for a season or so a quaint type of country girl with pig-tailed hair and gingham pinafore. She appeared in the musical comedy and gave New Yorkers their first view of "Sis Hopkins." It was an instant hit. In spite of this manager saw anything in the character but a few moments odd entertainment. J. R. Stirling, now Miss Melville's manager, saw the sketch, saw the possibilities in a well written, clean and wholesome rural play without any hodge-podge or fanciful veneer, and had a play written for her. Other managers predicted a great failure, but the play went out. It has been seen in every city of the United States; it has repeated engagements in all the bigger cities several times and with increasing attendance each time. Mr. Stirling has had flattering offers to send Miss Melville to Europe, and would have done so but for the fact that theatre-goers in this country wanted the play again and again. This season Miss Melville has a bigger production and a better company than she has ever had.

"Sis Hopkins" will be presented at the Victoria theatre on Wednesday next. The Pringle Company.

The Pringle Company have struck a responsive chord in the right spot with Victoria theatre-goers, and are growing in popularity, as they seem to have what the people want—clean, wholesome comedy. The repertoire of plays and the manner in which this company present them have proved highly satisfactory to Crystal patrons.

To-night "A Bashful Lover" will be presented for the last time, and on Monday night a comedy drama new to Victoria, entitled "Only a Farmer's Daughter," will be given.

Early in the week Roland Machin and Capt. John Irving visited the camp. They were delighted with the showing, and Mr. Machin brought down a large sample of the ore, which is on exhibition in this office.

The facilities for shipping to the surface are all that could be desired. It is only two miles from the E. & N. railway to the mine. The road is a level one. If the property develops, as it now promises to do, a spur line of railway could easily be built to the claim.

On account of the formation differing from anything found on Vancouver Island and previously, the mine has been overlooked since its discovery. The vein is only a few inches wide on the surface, and though very rich, those who saw it were afraid to venture on expending capital on it. Mr. Cecil says that the mine is following the characteristics of the Butte properties very closely, widening out as depth is attained. He will give his attention solely to mining the ore from the rich vein, although he thinks that it may yet be shown that the whole body of the granite ridge will pay for smelting. That will be a future consideration, however.

In addition to the high copper values, the Victoria gives gold and silver returns of good values. Work will be continued throughout the winter, and the results will be followed with the greatest interest by all mining men who have been already attracted by the new discovery.

Electric Smelting.

The final report of the commission appointed by the Canadian government to investigate electro-thermic processes for the smelting of iron ores and the making of steel has been issued. The commission consisted of Dr. Hannel, Dominion Inspector of mines; Thomas Cote, assistant assessor; C. E. Brown, of Peterborough, Ont., electrical expert; E. C. Nyström, draftsman, with F. W. Harbord, an English metallurgist, as consulting engineer. The party visited the works at Gysinge, Sweden, where scrap iron is converted into steel by the Kjellin process at a cost of \$34 per ton; La Pres, France, where steel is made from scrap at a reported cost of \$14 per ton; and Torino, Italy, where the Stassano process was examined. It was there ascertained that the cost of a rotating furnace would be \$5,000, and its output 4 or 5 tons daily.

The most important investigations, however, were made at Lavern, France, where three experiments were carried out for the benefit of the commission: (1) Electric reduction of iron ore, and obtaining different classes of white, gray and mottled pig. (2) Electric reduction of iron ore to ascertain the amount of electric energy absorbed in the production of one ton of pig iron. (3) The manufacture of ordinary steel of good quality from the pig iron. It was ascertained as the result that the cost of a ton of pig iron produced from 55 per cent hematite ore was \$10.71. The experiments at Lavern show that it requires 9,750 elec-

tric horse power at the electrodes to produce 100 tons per day.

A correspondent of the Engineering and Mining Journal refers to the difference between the conclusions of Dr. Hannel and Mr. Harbord. This is accounted for by the fact that the former had in view the special local conditions of the Ottawa valley, while the latter's deductions are of a general character.

Mr. Harbord's opinion, based on the experiments and observations of the commission, is that steel equal to the best Sheffield crucible steel can be produced either by the Kjellin, Heroult or Keller process, at a cost less than the expense of producing a high-class crucible steel by present methods. That at present, mild steel, suitable for structural purposes, cannot be produced to compete with bessemer or open-hearth steel, that pig iron can be produced on a considerable scale to compete with the blast-furnace only when the electric energy is very cheap and the fuel very dear. On the basis of \$10 per horse power per year, and coke at \$7 per ton, the cost of production is about the same as the cost of making pig iron in a modern blast-furnace.

"Under ordinary conditions," he concludes, "where blast-furnaces are an established industry, electric smelting cannot compete; but in special cases, where ample water power is available, and blast-furnace coke is not readily obtainable, electric smelting may be commercially successful."

**THE MINING NEWS  
OF THE PROVINCE**

During the past few weeks the chief interest in mining circles in this city has been divided between the phenomenal showings in the Victoria property, near Ladysmith, now being worked by the Vancouver Island Exploration company, under the control of Mr. Cecil, and the King Solomon mine, near Cowichan, which is being worked under a syndicate with J. S. H. Matson at the head of it.

The latter was described in the columns of the Times a little time ago. The Victoria mine differs from any others hitherto found on Vancouver Island. Interest therefore is being attracted to the work carried on by Mr. Cecil.

It is described as resembling the copper deposits at Butte in a very striking respect. Mr. Cecil, who has made a study of mining in many parts of the world, regards this as one of the most gratifying signs in connection with the property. This is the first time in the history of mining on Vancouver Island, as far as is known, in which copper ore has been encountered in granite. Given the same showing in Butte mining camp, Mr. Cecil says the property would be self-sufficiently wealthy. Time will tell what the results will be on the Victoria mine.

The granite ridge in which veins of valuable boronite have been found, is apparently mineralized throughout its full width.

The granite is about 300 feet wide, between what is regarded as clearly defined walls. In this three veins of rich ore, large boronite with considerable copper glance, have been located. These veins are not wide at the surface, but appear to carry well along the length of the granite intrusion.

Between the two walls bounding the granite, the surface is very steep. The foot wall is about 200 feet above the level ground, affording excellent opportunities for a dump.

Mr. Cecil began his work drifting on the foot wall in a vein of boronite. At the start the wall dipped about four inches to the foot. It has since increased to nine inches to the foot, so that considerable depth is being acquired by the work which is being done. The vein has varied in width, being now about three feet wide. The ore taken out is valued at about \$50 a ton. With these figures four tons a day are now being taken out.

The other two veins have not been developed to any extent as yet. They have been followed for a considerable length along the granite ridge. The vein on the right is being done has been traced for a mile.

Early in the week Roland Machin and Capt. John Irving visited the camp. They were delighted with the showing, and Mr. Machin brought down a large sample of the ore, which is on exhibition in this office.

The facilities for shipping to the surface are all that could be desired. It is only two miles from the E. & N. railway to the mine. The road is a level one. If the property develops, as it now promises to do, a spur line of railway could easily be built to the claim.

On account of the formation differing from anything found on Vancouver Island and previously, the mine has been overlooked since its discovery. The vein is only a few inches wide on the surface, and though very rich, those who saw it were afraid to venture on expending capital on it. Mr. Cecil says that the mine is following the characteristics of the Butte properties very closely, widening out as depth is attained. He will give his attention solely to mining the ore from the rich vein, although he thinks that it may yet be shown that the whole body of the granite ridge will pay for smelting. That will be a future consideration, however.

In addition to the high copper values, the Victoria gives gold and silver returns of good values. Work will be continued throughout the winter, and the results will be followed with the greatest interest by all mining men who have been already attracted by the new discovery.

Electric Smelting.

The final report of the commission appointed by the Canadian government to investigate electro-thermic processes for the smelting of iron ores and the making of steel has been issued. The commission consisted of Dr. Hannel, Dominion Inspector of mines; Thomas Cote, assistant assessor; C. E. Brown, of Peterborough, Ont., electrical expert; E. C. Nyström, draftsman, with F. W. Harbord, an English metallurgist, as consulting engineer. The party visited the works at Gysinge, Sweden, where scrap iron is converted into steel by the Kjellin process at a cost of \$34 per ton; La Pres, France, where steel is made from scrap at a reported cost of \$14 per ton; and Torino, Italy, where the Stassano process was examined. It was there ascertained that the cost of a rotating furnace would be \$5,000, and its output 4 or 5 tons daily.

The most important investigations, however, were made at Lavern, France, where three experiments were carried out for the benefit of the commission: (1) Electric reduction of iron ore, and obtaining different classes of white, gray and mottled pig. (2) Electric reduction of iron ore to ascertain the amount of electric energy absorbed in the production of one ton of pig iron. (3) The manufacture of ordinary steel of good quality from the pig iron. It was ascertained as the result that the cost of a ton of pig iron produced from 55 per cent hematite ore was \$10.71. The experiments at Lavern show that it requires 9,750 elec-

tric horse power at the electrodes to produce 100 tons per day.

A correspondent of the Engineering and Mining Journal refers to the difference between the conclusions of Dr. Hannel and Mr. Harbord. This is accounted for by the fact that the former had in view the special local conditions of the Ottawa valley, while the latter's deductions are of a general character.

Mr. Harbord's opinion, based on the experiments and observations of the commission, is that steel equal to the best Sheffield crucible steel can be produced either by the Kjellin, Heroult or Keller process, at a cost less than the expense of producing a high-class crucible steel by present methods. That at present, mild steel, suitable for structural purposes, cannot be produced to compete with bessemer or open-hearth steel, that pig iron can be produced on a considerable scale to compete with the blast-furnace only when the electric energy is very cheap and the fuel very dear. On the basis of \$10 per horse power per year, and coke at \$7 per ton, the cost of production is about the same as the cost of making pig iron in a modern blast-furnace.

"Under ordinary conditions," he concludes, "where blast-furnaces are an established industry, electric smelting cannot compete; but in special cases, where ample water power is available, and blast-furnace coke is not readily obtainable, electric smelting may be commercially successful."

try to installing more machinery for conducting operations on a larger scale.

A dispatch from Northport says that L. L. Tower, a surveyor of Northport, is building a 10-stamp mill on the Wilcox property, near Nelson, B. C. The mill is one that formerly did service on Leelan creek.

Cement is finding ornamental as well as practical uses. By an ingenious scheme of pouring cement into damp sand, in a method analogous to the making of cast iron, beautiful effects in sculpture are produced in concrete; reproducing garden works and the statuary of Rome and Greece in the colors, form and outline of the originals, colored in the most beautiful way and giving the most artistic effects; and at an expenditure absolutely insignificant as compared with stone.

The price of lead on the London market has reached a figure very close to the level where the provisions of the Lead Bounty Act call for a reduction in the bounty. It is now about \$12 a ton. When \$12 10s. is passed the bounty will be reduced proportionately by the amount of such excess. The increase in price is ascribed to a demand for lead in America, and also to the falling off in the production in Mexico. That enhances the prospect of a further advance in the price of the product.

A syndicate headed by E. Fellows, of Portland, Ore., has been organized to put in hydraulic machinery at the junction of Hall creek and Salmon river, in Ymir district. About 400 acres have been leased for the purpose. The gravels were worked for placer gold by Colville Indians in 1880. The Hall brothers, who subsequently staked the Hall mines, also worked them, and gangs of Chinamen have also worked at various times. All this work, however, was done with the most primitive appliances, and only in the most convenient places.

Church Services To-morrow

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

Services at 11 and 7, with sermons by Right Rev. Bishop Cridge and Rev. H. B. Wood respectively. On Friday afternoon at his residence Bishop Cridge's Bible class, and in the evening a short service conducted by the rector in the chapel of the church at 7:45. The music for tomorrow follows:

Morning.

Organ—Andante ..... Haydn  
Venite and Psalms—As Set ..... Jackson  
Te Deum ..... Mercer  
Jubilate—XIV ..... Mercer  
Hymns—64, 73, 80 A. and M., and 222  
Organ—Postlude ..... T. Dubois

Evening.

Organ—Air from 7th Symphony ..... Haydn  
Psalms—As Set ..... Mercer  
Magnificat—VI ..... Mercer  
Nunc Dimittis—L ..... Mercer  
Hymns—108, 127, 185 and 301  
Doxology—XVI ..... G. Merkel  
Organ—Allegro ..... G. Merkel

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and holy communion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers, morning, the Bishop; evening, Ven. Archdeacon. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Andante ..... Hy. Smart  
Venite ..... Hine  
Psalms for 27th Morning Cathedral Psalter  
Te Deum ..... Woodward  
Benedictus ..... Thompson  
Kyrie ..... Harpley  
Gloria ..... Russell  
Hymns—47, 51 and 317  
Voluntary—Elevation ..... Wely

Evening.

Voluntary—Meditation ..... Thayer  
Processional Hymn ..... 270  
Psalms for 27th Evening Cathedral Psalter  
Magnificat ..... E. A. Clare  
Nunc Dimittis ..... E. A. Clare  
Trebble Solo, Master H. H. King.  
Anthem—Seek Ye the Lord ..... Dr. J. V. Roberts  
Psalms—108, 127, 185 and 301  
Hymns—46 and 203  
Vesper Hymn ..... M. S.  
Recessional Hymn ..... 201  
Voluntary—Fantasia ..... Eugene Thayer

ST. JOHN'S.

Preachers: Morning, Rev. Percival Jenne; evening, Rev. A. J. Ard, M. A. The music follows:

Morning.

Organ—Communion ..... Holins  
Venite ..... Hine  
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter  
Te Deum ..... Woodward  
Jubilate ..... Ouseley in G  
Hymn ..... 48  
Litaney ..... Barnby  
Hymns ..... 217 and 288  
Organ—Allegro Moderato ..... Clark

Evening.

Organ—Andante Religious ..... Lemare  
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter  
Magnificat ..... Macfarlane  
Nunc Dimittis ..... Felton  
Hymns ..... 53, 201 and 302  
Vesper—Lord Keep Us Safe ..... Baileg  
Organ—Offertoire ..... Baileg

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Herman A. Carson, B. A., will preach at both services. Theme of evening discourse will be "Real Achievements." Sunday school and Bible class meet at 2.30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Society at the close of the evening service. Everybody welcome.

Morning.

Psalms ..... 556, 209 and 97  
Hymns ..... 556, 209 and 97  
Anthem—The Lord Will Comfort Zion.  
Evening.  
Hymns ..... 161, 120, 70 and 607  
Anthem—God Be Merciful ..... Emerson

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., who will also

try to installing more machinery for conducting operations on a larger scale.

A dispatch from Northport says that L. L. Tower, a surveyor of Northport, is building a 10-stamp mill on the Wilcox property, near Nelson, B. C. The mill is one that formerly did service on Leelan creek.

Cement is finding ornamental as well as practical uses. By an ingenious scheme of pouring cement into damp sand, in a method analogous to the making of cast iron, beautiful effects in sculpture are produced in concrete; reproducing garden works and the statuary of Rome and Greece in the colors, form and outline of the originals, colored in the most beautiful way and giving the most artistic effects; and at an expenditure absolutely insignificant as compared with stone.

The price of lead on the London market has reached a figure very close to the level where the provisions of the Lead Bounty Act call for a reduction in the bounty. It is now about \$12 a ton. When \$12 10s. is passed the bounty will be reduced proportionately by the amount of such excess. The increase in price is ascribed to a demand for lead in America, and also to the falling off in the production in Mexico. That enhances the prospect of a further advance in the price of the product.

A syndicate headed by E. Fellows, of Portland, Ore., has been organized to put in hydraulic machinery at the junction of Hall creek and Salmon river, in Ymir district. About 400 acres have been leased for the purpose. The gravels were worked for placer gold by Colville Indians in 1880. The Hall brothers, who subsequently staked the Hall mines, also worked them, and gangs of Chinamen have also worked at various times. All this work, however, was done with the most primitive appliances, and only in the most convenient places.

Church Services To-morrow

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

Services at 11 and 7, with sermons by Right Rev. Bishop Cridge and Rev. H. B. Wood respectively. On Friday afternoon at his residence Bishop Cridge's Bible class, and in the evening a short service conducted by the rector in the chapel of the church at 7:45. The music for tomorrow follows:

Morning.

Organ—Andante ..... Haydn  
Venite and Psalms—As Set ..... Jackson  
Te Deum ..... Mercer  
Jubilate—XIV ..... Mercer  
Hymns—64, 73, 80 A. and M., and 222  
Organ—Postlude ..... T. Dubois

Evening.

Organ—Air from 7th Symphony ..... Haydn  
Psalms—As Set ..... Mercer  
Magnificat—VI ..... Mercer  
Nunc Dimittis—L ..... Mercer  
Hymns—108, 127, 185 and 301  
Doxology—XVI ..... G. Merkel  
Organ—Allegro ..... G. Merkel

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and holy communion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers, morning, the Bishop; evening, Ven. Archdeacon. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Andante ..... Hy. Smart  
Venite ..... Hine  
Psalms for 27th Morning Cathedral Psalter  
Te Deum ..... Woodward  
Benedictus ..... Thompson  
Kyrie ..... Harpley  
Gloria ..... Russell  
Hymns—47, 51 and 317  
Voluntary—Elevation ..... Wely

Evening.

Voluntary—Meditation ..... Thayer  
Processional Hymn ..... 270  
Psalms for 27th Evening Cathedral Psalter  
Magnificat ..... E. A. Clare  
Nunc Dimittis ..... E. A. Clare  
Trebble Solo, Master H. H. King.  
Anthem—Seek Ye the Lord ..... Dr. J. V. Roberts  
Psalms—108, 127, 185 and 301  
Hymns—46 and 203  
Vesper Hymn ..... M. S.  
Recessional Hymn ..... 201  
Voluntary—Fantasia ..... Eugene Thayer

ST. JOHN'S.

Preachers: Morning, Rev. Percival Jenne; evening, Rev. A. J. Ard, M. A. The music follows:

Morning.

Organ—Communion ..... Holins  
Venite ..... Hine  
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter  
Te Deum ..... Woodward  
Jubilate ..... Ouseley in G  
Hymn ..... 48  
Litaney ..... Barnby  
Hymns ..... 217 and 288  
Organ—Allegro Moderato ..... Clark

Evening.

Organ—Andante Religious ..... Lemare  
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter  
Magnificat ..... Macfarlane  
Nunc Dimittis ..... Felton  
Hymns ..... 53, 201 and 302  
Vesper—Lord Keep Us Safe ..... Baileg  
Organ—Offertoire ..... Baileg

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Herman A. Carson, B. A., will preach at both services. Theme of evening discourse will be "Real Achievements." Sunday school and Bible class meet at 2.30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Society at the close of the evening service. Everybody welcome.

Morning.

Psalms ..... 556, 209 and 97  
Hymns ..... 556, 209 and 97  
Anthem—The Lord Will Comfort Zion.  
Evening.  
Hymns ..... 161, 120, 70 and 607  
Anthem—God Be Merciful ..... Emerson

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., who will also

**A Famous Actor**  
Strongly Recommends Psychine  
for Speakers and Singers



Weak Voice—Throat Irritations

All voice and throat trouble, lung and respiratory disorders are promptly cured through the use of PSYCHINE (Si-Keen). Gargles, mouth washes, and tablets are of no avail, and often cause serious injury.

**Mr. Joe Murphy**  
the famous Actor, Was  
Threatened with  
Asthma

"I deem it my duty to make public the great benefit I have received by taking PSYCHINE. I was threatened with Asthma, but it has disappeared entirely, and I have only been taking the medicine one week. IT HAS GIVEN ME SPEAKING AND SINGING VOICE RENEWED POWER, and I advise all public speakers, actors, and singers never to be without it." Yours truly, Joseph Murphy.

Psychine is for all vocal troubles, and is proving a great blessing to public speakers, singers, and all voice workers. In all unhealthy conditions of the throat or lungs there is soreness or inflammation, caused by imperfect nutrition, and a clogged condition of the tiny blood vessels of those organs. This is also the condition in catarrhal affections. Needless to say, this has a most injurious effect on the vocal organs. Psychine being the greatest specific for blood purification, its effect in such disorders is prompt and effectual. Although the trouble may be but trivial, yet it is in the throat that serious lung and stomach diseases have their beginning, and it is well to start treatment with Psychine at once. There is no more effectual remedy for hoarseness, throat irritation, speakers' sore throat, and all affections common to voice workers than Psychine.

Voice Now in Grand Shape

Mr. Thos. P. McDonald, a well-known local singer of Teeswater, Ont., writes: "Three years ago I had La Grippe, which left me in a precarious condition. I suffered from what the doctor said was Laryngitis, and a cure impossible. Psychine and Oxomulsion did wonders for me, and my voice is in grand shape now."

**PSYCHINE**  
(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

For sale by all druggists, or a sample mailed free on request. For further advice and information write Dr. Elocum, Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto, Can. Dr. Elocum's examination may be taken with Psychine with very beneficial results. Through an enlarged laboratory new labor-saving facilities, and recent ability to purchase raw products in Canada, Psychine, sold for years at \$1.25 per bottle, is now sold at \$1.00.

Now Sold at \$1.00

**BLANKETS, UMBRELLAS,  
UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, ETC. are**

**SEASONABLE GOODS**

Sort up From Our Stock.

**J. PIERCY & CO.,**  
Wholesale Dry Goods. Victoria, B. C.

**TREES**

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Peach, Holler, Rhododendron, Laurels, Box, Araucarias, Azaleas, Bays, Weeping Birch, May, Heather, Standard and Dwarf Roses, Clematis, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, Stakes, Dogwood, Cedars, Junipers, Thuysopsis, Blue and Green Cypress, Yews.

**O. OHLSON**  
OAKLAND NURSERY, VICTORIA, B. C.

**FOR SALE**

Fine building lots fronting New City Park on Gorge road.

Good acreage property along Burnside Road, and also above Gorge Bridge; excellent for Fruit Growing.

Valuable city lots on Yates Street and Wharf Street, yielding a good return as an investment.

Also two city water lots at foot of Yates Street with 150 feet wharf and large warehouses.

Twenty-three acres in Esquimalt District fronting on Royal Roads.

Seventy-nine acres fronting on Sooke Harbor.

Excellent building lots in Esquimalt Town.

For particulars apply to

**J. STUART YATES**

**Kingham & Co.**  
VICTORIA AGENTS FOR THE  
WESTERN FUEL CO.,  
NANAIMO, B.C.

**NEW WELLINGTON  
COAL**



# Sunlight Soap

saves wear and tear on you and your clothes. Next wash day try the Sunlight way and see how much more leisure it gives you and how much better it will be for your clothes. Use hard or soft water, the result will be good. No scrubbing, no boiling.

Try Sunlight.

Your purchase money refunded if you are not satisfied.

Lever Brothers Limited  
Toronto



## War of the Hour

Never has an armada started for war with such an ominous presage of disaster as has descended upon Russia's Baltic squadron on its emergence into the open sea. The man of the hour is emphatically its commander, Rear-Admiral Z. P. Rozhdestvensky, who is now continuing his three months' voyage to the Pacific with death in his rear and the menace of irretrievable ruin in front.

Innocent as it is at the North Sea tragedy, English public opinion is too just to arraign personally the Russian admiral before determining how far he and how far some of his reckless or "panicky" subordinates are responsible. The restraint is credible, and will certainly be justified. Rozhdestvensky is the last Russian on earth to fight an imaginary danger by wreaking indiscriminate destruction. When the facts come out, it will probably be found that certain Russian officers' nerves were too much for them, that they acted without orders, and that so far from the firing beginning through the admiral's orders, it was as soon as his flagship became aware of the facts.

For a few weeks to come, Rozhdestvensky's name will be associated exclusively with the North Sea blunder. But that is not his position in history. As commander-in-chief of what Russians designate the "Second Pacific Squadron," his future is bound up with bloodier if less exceptional events. His heterogeneous fleet is Russia's last hope, and he himself is an essential part of that hope.

### A Taciturn Admiral.

Rozhdestvensky is a comparatively young man. He was born near Moscow in 1848, and after getting the theoretical, impractical education of a Russian naval officer, blossomed out suddenly as a hero. For two unexampled feats of bravery in the war of 1877-78 he gained the St. George's Cross. He served in the Black and Baltic Seas, gaining a high reputation as a seaman; and in 1903 abandoned sea-going for the post of chief of staff at the ministry of marine. In a year he made a reputation. He had fought well with his sword, but found a much harder battle for efficiency. Had that battle been decided before February, 1904, Russia's naval disasters before Port Arthur would probably never have taken place.

Rozhdestvensky is a typical Russian and a typical naval officer. His men call him "Admiral Moloch," the silent admiral; and taciturnity goes well with the reserved expression and manners of the Russian aristocrat. The naval man shows himself in his tastes, for he is devoted to the sea not merely as a profession, but also as a life-passion. Rozhdestvensky is always at sea, with the ministry of marine he spent his leisure navigating experimental craft and tiny sailing boats in the Gulf of Finland; he has written of the sea; and it is said that his society friends dreaded him because he insisted on talking of nothing but the sea. Such a man ought to prove a good sailor, but, in fact, a sailor and navigator not even Makaroff surpassed him.

### Stern Disciplinarian.

Rozhdestvensky is a stern disciplinarian; but he differs from all disciplinarians, past and present. Blame in the form of a string of anathemas might be expected from a "Silent Admiral." Rozhdestvensky, however, is a humorist; and during the past six months he has been worrying his ill-mannered officers and men into efficiency by characteristic methods. Instead of storming or reprimanding, he issued periodically "general orders," holding up careless and ignorant officers to the derision of the fleet. "The commander-in-chief of the second Pacific squadron," runs one of these, "has to inform the fleet that study was the purpose for which cadets D. and F. were appointed to the cruiser Aurora. These young gentlemen have been wrongly given excessive leave, and the commander-in-chief now proposes to extend their holidays for such a lengthy period that they will be as weary of play as they now are of work." A whole series of similar orders was issued, with the result that shirkers were terrified into hard work and ignoramus into acquiring knowledge. If the Baltic fleet has been able to start at all it is due to Rozhdestvensky and to no one else.

Whether the admiral will prove as good in fighting as he has proved in organization and discipline remains to be seen. His opinions are definite enough. He is an enthusiastic believer in the big battleship, likening each armored vessel to a separate army corps, a unit in itself which retains its value though the fleet of which it formed part may have been destroyed or dispersed. When St. Petersburg vacillated about the dispatch of the squadron, on the ground that a fleet without torpedo boats and scouting ships was useless, Rozhdestvensky replied that he wanted only battleships and armored cruisers. "A fleet gains in mobility by not being hampered with small craft" is one of his dicta. He declared that the Japanese successes at Port Arthur were not gained really by torpedo boats and destroyers, but by the

battleships behind them. His whole conception of a naval battle is a fight between big ships until the bigger and more powerful destroy the smaller and weaker.

### Not Loved By His Officers.

Among his officers, the Russian admiral is not a favorite. They declare that they never know his mind, and that he springs surprises of blame upon them without warning. Many an officer whose work has been inspected without comment by the admiral has afterwards found his name quoted in an ironical reprimand addressed to negligent officers generally. Rozhdestvensky has none of the bluff heartiness of manner associated usually with such genuine seamen. He is said never to express approval, and he always issues blame in such a way as to make the culprit feel it most. His men, however, like him. To them also he is reserved and apparently unapproachable. But he is a redresser of grievances, and had he lived on the lower deck instead of in the admiral's stateroom, would have made an excellent "sea lawyer." He examines the sailors' clothes, eats their food, and tests their hammocks; and if anything is wrong, never ceases until he has got St. Petersburg to set it right. He never expresses comradeship with or for his men. They are there, he implies, to do their duty; and he looks after their welfare only because it facilitates the doing of duty.

Rozhdestvensky, nevertheless, has his human side. Neatness of person and irreproachable uniforms he regards almost as important as gunnery and seamanship. His own appearance is not distinguished, though his features are regular, and he has a life-long wart over the nose, which is the subject of much joking among irreverent "mitchmen." The admiral, however, is invariably uniformed like an Emperor, and in this character he will grab his grimy stockholms and pick his way among greasy cases of beef for hours in the hope of discovering something wrong. He is intensely punctilious, and is responsible for the phrase of Bacon, "Manners make men." Another foible is his love of pretty surroundings. His office under the gilt spire of the St. Petersburg Admiralty was adorned with photographs, mirrors, relics of old friendships, and costly furniture, and resembled a lady's boudoir rather than a place of work. Apparently these harmless luxuries in no way demoralized him, for he was never seen in the company of a single-handled yacht or constantly referred to in the Russian press.

Rozhdestvensky did not want the command of the Baltic fleet, though, once appointed, he never wavered in his belief that it should be sent out. The terrible men which has accompanied his departure has probably cost him in moral fighting power one of his best battleships. If he ever reaches the Far East he will certainly do his best, and there is no living Russian sailor whose best is likely to be better.

## YOU CAN'T FIND ONE DYSPEPTIC

Who Has Used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—No Case of Stomach Trouble Too Far Gone for Them to Cure.

"Yes, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cured my dyspepsia. I was a sufferer for seven years. I could not eat without suffering intense agony. I doctored some but to no avail, and I was given up to die. Five boxes of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cured me completely. Now I am well and strong."

This story of a terrible disease easily and completely cured, is told by John F. Sellers, of Western Bay, N.S. It touches several lessons, the most important of which are that no case of dyspepsia is too far gone to be beyond the reach of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and that if Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure the most extreme cases of dyspepsia, they will easily dispose of your indigestion.

The fact remains that you can't find a dyspeptic who has used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, but you can find thousands of healthy, happy people in Canada who were once dyspeptics but who have used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Mrs. Maria B. Wilkes, the oldest actress in the country, died at Philadelphia on Friday, aged 88 years. She retired from the stage many years ago, and had since resided in this city. Mrs. Wilkes was the original "Widow Melton" with Edwin Forrest, and was a member of the companies of the most famous actors of her time.

A monument to the memory of former President William McKinley was unveiled on Friday at the main entrance of Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

### CURIOUS ARTILLERY.

Wooden Guns and Some Made of Leather—Gold Cannons Owned By Indian Prince.

The British expedition that recently made its way to Lhasa, the sacred city of Tibet, had a number of encounters with the Tibetans, and in two or three of these the latter made use of leather artillery. It, of course, proved powerless against Colonel Younghusband's Maxims, but although it could not turn back the Anglo-Indian invaders from the gates of Lhasa, it has not always been so useless in warfare.

"Greate leatherne gunnes" were used by King Henry VIII. at the siege of Boulogne, according to the old chronicler, John Evelyn. A Scottish soldier of fortune named Robert Scott made a number of leather cannon for Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years' War. They won the battle of Leipzig, easily silencing Tilly's guns, which were made of bronze and iron.

These leather guns were strongly bound with iron. Some built on the model of those of Gustavus Adolphus were used with great success by the Scottish Covenanters against the Cavaliers of Charles II.

Six cannon made of ice were fired, without bursting, in honor of the marriage of Prince Galitzin in the reign of Emperor Alexander of Russia. The Gackwar of Baroda, one of the wealthiest of the Indian princes, owns two cannon made of pure gold, lined with steel, so that they can be fired. The value of the gold alone is estimated at over £20,000, and the breach of each gun is set with precious stones.

Wooden guns are mounted on the walls of Pekin and other Chinese cities, but they are mere dummies intended to have a moral effect. During the French revolution, however, the use of wooden cannon was seriously considered, according to Carlyle. "One citizen has wrought out the scheme of a wooden cannon which France shall exclusively profit by in the first instance," he says. "It is to be made of staves by the coopers—of almost boundless calibre, but uncertain as to strength." The last statement may be readily accepted.

Perhaps the queerest guns in all the world are to be found in the British fortress-colony of Malta, not in its extensive modern armament, but in the relics left by the Knights of Malta, who owned the island centuries ago.

They were a warlike community, who always had a quarrel with one or more of their neighbors. Consequently they had to fortify the island pretty thoroughly. They had no material with which to make good cannon, so they hewed mortars out of solid rocks. The holes they made can still be seen.

Brydone, an English traveller, who visited Malta when the Knights were in power, wrote in his diary afterwards published as a very popular book of travels:

"Upon the top of the cliff, wherever an enemy might land, the engineers have sunk holes in the living rock—gigantic mortars, as it were. In some cases the diameter is much as six feet, and the smallest holds a barrel of gunpowder. Upon this charge lays a wooden covering, exactly fitting, on which are placed stones, cannon balls and fragments of metal, the whole rammed tight. The biggest of these natural mortars will discharge forty tons of this mixed projectile, covering a space of two or three hundred yards and killing everybody within range when it explodes."

These curious guns were never tested. The enemies of the Knight of Malta always declined to come within range of them.

### CHILDREN OF JAPAN.

Many of Them Walk Miles in Order to Attend School.

Schools exist throughout the Japanese Empire and many children walk miles to avail themselves of the opportunity of receiving an education. They have plenty of fun and amusement during their daily walk to and from school. The boys may be seen playing their own special games such as flying a queer concern called a kite or spinning a still queerer thing they call a top. The little girls while away the time playing bean bags or some other innocent game indulged in by little maidens.

All the Japanese are nature worshippers, indeed they become such through the teachings of their national religion. The country children have a magnificent opportunity for studying nature, for they are surrounded by one beautiful, natural garden. Numerous temples and shrines dot the choicest spots and to these the country schoolmaster takes his little flock. He is always "quite philosopher and friend" on these excursions and usually tells his eager listeners some story about the particular god whose shrine they are visiting.

The children behave in a most seemly manner during the recital and reverently prostrate themselves before the deity and perform their act of worship. Then there is a general scamper to an adjoining lotus pond or to feed the sacred carp. The children themselves in the miniature river within the temple grounds.

There is a succession of beautiful blossoms and flowers throughout the whole year such as the cherry and plum blossoms, wisteria, lotus and chrysanthemum. The country children love them and often in season the tiny boys and girls may be seen at day-dawn standing around a lotus pond waiting for the beautiful flowers to unfold their glorious petals.

There are numerous household duties to be performed by the children of both sexes who live on a farm. The mother is such a burden bearer that she often finds it impossible to do all the work that falls to her lot.

Moreover, in order that her girls may make useful wives, they must be trained to work and endure hardships, so when a child is quite young she is taught to sew, mind the baby and work in the field.

### EVERY MAN HATES HIMSELF

If he wakes up with headache and bad taste in the mouth. Something to settle the stomach is needed. That dull, heavy feeling must be lifted, an appetite must be created. Get a tumbler of water, soap of the secret of the stomach, a stiff dose of Nerviline. You'll feel tip-top in a few minutes. Nerviline invigorates, braces, tones, puts vim and snap into your movements. You'll be fitted for a hard day's work by taking Nerviline—nothing better. Large bottle, 25c.

# "CANADIAN" RUBBERS

Looks and Wear - Just as much of one as the other - and the most possible of both

ALL BEAR THIS

THE CANADIAN RUBBER CO. OF MONTREAL

## The Falcon's Nest

It was among a crowd of refugees on a sharp evening in November that I first met Vassili. The glimmering mountain tops seemed to come each moment nearer, with a chilling breath and a menace of winter, like icebergs bearing down on some impotent ship. In the courtyard under our windows stood scores of peasant women, shivering, crying, barefoot and well nigh naked, their first need was sympathy and their second bread. Each had her tale—some act of violence that had seared her mind and carried off a kinsman. It was hard to organize them, to take them as individuals, to untangle their motley miseries. But presently, elbowing his way among them, came a tall, authoritative figure. He wore a blue uniform with brass buttons, and he addressed us in French. The women seemed to know him and to trust him. Brotherly, kindly, and oddly superior, he marshalled, he interpreted, he helped. And when night fell he stayed, and told his story.

### The Shepherd's Adventure.

Vassili and George had started life as orphans. They had worked as shepherds for hire among the hills that cast the cold gleam of their snows in the ice-green waters of Lake Presba. They had skill at their tasks, and the Bulgarian habit of betooking, and little by little they had got together a flock of their own. Vassili was married, and George had just betrothed himself. He was a brisk boy, the best swimmer in all the country-side. It was the feast of Saint John, when the bishop blesses the waters, and casts a cross from his boat far out into the lake. The lads had stripped to dive for it, and George had brought it to shore. Flashed and proud he had carried it round from house to house, receiving the gifts that belong to the victor. With evening he had gone out to feed his sheep, singing as he went.

It was cold on the hillside, but he was happy, with a stone under his head, and his feet beside the crackling fire of thorns. He fell asleep, dreaming of his betrothed, while the dogs barked at one another across the safe distance of the valley. A shot awakened him, and he sat up. The body of his dog, a warm, damp thing, came rolling down upon him from the rock under which he had lit his fire. He could dimly discern moving shapes, which seemed to close upon him. Suddenly a blow from behind stretched him senseless, and his conscious fears passed into the night with a sharp, murderous pain.

### The Grains of Maize.

Early next morning came an imperious knocking at the door of Vassili's cottage. The child who answered it ran screaming back to its mother, and Vassili, striding out of the warmth and the smoke, saw standing before him a tall Albanian. Shapely and lithe in his tight costume of white cloth, with those black embroidery-eries that suggest a tiger's stripes, he seemed to have something of the fearful symmetry of the wild beast in his active form and long limbs. "Shahin Bey, of Dibra" (Shahin means falcon), "has sent you a present," he said with a grim smile, as Vassili faced him under the low doorway. And flinging his kerchief on the ground he began to pour into it a stream of yellow maize. It seemed as though it would never cease—that relentless flow of trickling golden grains. And when the kerchief was full the man snatched a cartridge from his belt and flung it on to the heap. It sunk into the grain, and Vassili felt a mist creep over his brain. He understood the symbolism too well. Every grain represented a Turkish pound, and as for the cartridge—but that is obvious.

"One hundred pounds in ten days, or your brother is a dead man. You will find me at Ali's khan, and with that the man turned on his heel. "Where is George?" Vassili just managed to stammer. "In the Falcon's Nest," the messenger replied, breaking into a ballad as he strode away.

### The Usurer's Bargain.

It was an anxious week for Vassili. He sold his sheep. He sold his wife's bridal dress. He mortgaged his cottage, and still he had only half the money. The messenger at the khan was drinking steadily. He would hear of no abatement, and when Vassili went to him to coax, to entreat, to bribe, he only leaned backwards, filled his chest and rolled his eyes, and chanted one of those terrible Albanian songs which tell of the massacres of Ali Pasha of Janina, or publish the secrets of "The Falcon's Nest." At last, in desperation, he went to a Greek usurer in Roma. "Yes," said the man, "there is one way in which it

can be managed. If you will go to Constantinople, and work there for five years, I will lend you fifty pounds. But you must repay me one hundred."

Vassili went home and thought. He dreamed of rivers of golden maize, and all night long he was counting them, adding to them, feeding their inevitable series. But on the morning of the tenth day he was at the usurer's door, and by noon the messenger was riding back to Dibra with a hundred pounds in his belt. Another miserable week went by, and late one evening George tumbled in at the door in a high fever raving of the dungeon where he had lain, and begging for water to moisten his brick of black bread.

### The Voice in the Dark.

Ten years had passed since that adventure. Vassili had toiled and saved. He had found employment in the European waterworks in Constantinople. He had learned French and risen in the service, and all the while he had lived frugally, hiring only a corner in a rickety tenement in which he could spread his mat at night, yet growing somehow braver and confident on his diet of bread and garlic. He came home each year for a week or two, and always he had earned more than his minimum of £20. In the last five years he had worked for himself, and George had kept both their families together. They were rich men at length, as peasant standards go.

And so things went until a certain Sunday, in August. There was unrest in the air. An insurgent band haunted the hills. The young men were drilling, and some talked of the end of the world, and others of revolution. Word went round that the committee bade every man to an evening service. The little church was packed, and even out in the graveyard the villagers stood in files. The priest droned through the service, and when the last "Kyrie" was over a hush fell upon the congregation. "It" would happen now, whatever it was to be. The church was dark, and no one dared to speak. And at length it happened. There was a sound of little wheels behind the altar-screen, a thin buzzing and scraping, and then an eerie voice filtered through the dim incense-laden air. "I, am Christ," it said. "The Turks have crucified me. Rise, fight, and slay, and the victory is yours." And then from behind the screen strode a big black figure—the man who had worked the phonograph. He read a proclamation, and called the men into the churchyard.

### To the Hills.

Out on the hills bonfires were springing up into the sky. Macedonia had risen. The big man was calling for volunteers. There was a hush of terror and hesitation—the miracle had stricken the village dumb—and then it was George who jumped forward. In that tremendous moment he had forgotten his ten years of hard work and niggardly prosperity. He remembered only the Falcon's Nest and the vow of vengeance he had made there. Here was his chance of revenge. He took his oath, picked up a rifle from the store which had somehow appeared as though by resurrection on the margin of a deep hole among the graves. By nightfall he was on the hilltops with twenty village lads behind him. "And that," said Vassili, "is the last that I heard of George." And then Vassili asked if I would help him to obtain a passport to go to Constantinople once more. For the second time he had lost everything. His village had been burned, like the rest. It would take ten more years of toil to rebuild the ruined cottage and replace the looted sheep. And now there were two families to keep.

### THE BRONCHIAL "WHEEZE."

Distressing to the sufferer, annoying also to his friends. Catarrhosis gives instant relief and cures even the worst cases. Catarrhosis is unequalled. Nothing half so certain for Bronchitis and throat trouble, which fairly lie before the magic of this great treatment. For lasting cure, use Catarrhosis. The dollar outfit is guaranteed.

The Chicago Post says: "The report that the Union Pacific has purchased the Chicago G. W. road was reiterated on Friday with such positiveness and circumstantial evidence in its favor that it receives general acceptance. The deal was said to have been closed, and the Chicago G. W. will shortly lose its identity as an independent road, and either be wholly absorbed by the Union Pacific itself or distributed piecemeal among the Eastern corporations of that system."

## "PROGRESS"

### Single Breasted Sacks

The universal favorite. The one style that never wanes in popularity. "PROGRESS" Brand Sacks are distinguished for their rich colorings—their air of good taste and refinement. Made in an endless variety of patterns—in blue, black and oxford worsteds and serges—fancy stripes and overplaid, in silk mixed worsteds, tweeds, flannels and homespun. All sizes for men, youths and boys.

This label in every genuine "PROGRESS" Coat

Sold by leading clothiers throughout Canada

WEATHER BULLETIN.	PASSENGERS.
Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.	Per steamer Princess Beatrice from Seattle—J. P. Greenwood, W. Hamilton, J. W. Massey, J. K. Sprockett, F. S. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, L. J. Carlson, Mrs. Carlson, Rev. Mr. Owens, Andrew Clark, W. O. Higgins, W. B. Burt, Victor Johnson, Dr. Florence MacGeorge, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Adm. Orlando, W. R. Nichols, G. H. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips, Master Phillips, Miss Phillips.
Victoria, Nov. 23-5 a. m.—An extensive ocean low barometer area is slowly spreading inland, where it is likely to cause more rain and a southerly gale on the Coast. The weather has become mild between the ranges and rain has fallen in Kootenay. The lowest temperature reported in the Territories this morning was 6 above zero at Qu'Appelle.	Per steamer Princess Victoria from Vancouver—Mrs. Robinson, J. S. Theberge, J. E. Reardon, J. B. Adams, Mrs. Allan, C. A. Webster, Miss Scott, C. E. Deal, R. A. Lawrence, E. D. Moulton, A. Bagger, Capt. Tengrick, C. P. Green, L. G. C. Malcolm, R. C. Jones, H. McCandless, J. H. Taylor, Football Team (18), Mrs. McKenny, V. W. Green, E. Bonlt, J. Tanet, J. Fowler, N. E. Larmour, T. Seaward, W. Curry, Miss Ross, J. McAllister, F. Gilmore, W. G. Common, J. Peck, F. J. Fulton, H. O. Robertson, Mrs. Green, R. T. Elliott, W. McElwain, R. L. Gall, W. F. Brougham, H. D. Hope, Miss Young, J. E. Orr.
Forecasts.	CONSIGNEES.
For 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Sunday. Victoria and vicinity—Winds becoming easterly and southerly, unsettled and mild, with occasional rains.	Per steamer Princess Beatrice from Seattle—P. P. Ribbet & Co.
Lower Mainland—Easterly winds, unsettled and mild, with rain.	LARGEST ORGAN IN THE BODY.
Reports.	It is the liver, located on the right side of the body below the left lung; it extends over into the left side and below the left lung, resting against the stomach and upon the right kidney.
Victoria—Barometer, 29.90; temperature, 50; minimum, 40; wind, 4 miles N.; rain, .10; weather, cloudy.	Small wonder the liver trouble makes you feel so miserable. The symptoms are constipation, dizziness, indigestion, headache, feeling of depression and lack of appetite.
New Westminster—Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 48; minimum, 48; wind, 6 miles E.; rain, .44; weather, cloudy.	Don't waste time with doubtful remedies; there is but one sure cure—Dr. Hamilton's Pills. In every case they are successful in curing quickly. By relying on Dr. Hamilton's Pills you are sure of strong vitality, nourishing food, bright cheery spirits. No longer will you suffer from disordered liver or kidneys. The marvel of this medicine is that it keeps you well—presents and wards off sickness of every kind.
Kamloops—Barometer, 30.08; temperature, 40; minimum, 36; wind, 8 miles S. E.; rain, .10; weather, cloudy.	Dr. Hamilton's Pills keep thousands of people healthy. Weat' you use them also? Sold everywhere in 25c. boxes or five boxes for \$1.00 by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.
Barkerville—Barometer, 29.94; temperature, 34; minimum, 30; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.	
San Francisco—Barometer, 30.18; temperature, 59; minimum, 54; wind, 4 miles N. W.; weather, clear.	
Edmonton—Barometer, 30.26; temperature, 20; minimum, 18; wind, 12 miles E.; weather, cloudy.	

The exposition management, police officials, government secret service officers and those in command of United States troops on duty at the world's fair, St. Louis, after several conferences, completed arrangements to-day for the protection of President Roosevelt from any possible harm during his visit to the exposition Saturday.

At the state department Washington, D. C., Friday, the announcement was made that the United States government hopes soon to conclude with Great Britain an arbitration treaty identical with those recently signed with France, Germany and other powers. The treaty will be signed by Secretary Hay and Sir Mortimer Durand.

## COWAN'S PERFECTION

# COCOA

### Maple Leaf Label

This Cocoa is made in Canada, and is pure, healthful and very nutritious

## Cowan's Milk Chocolate

The daintiest of Confections.

## The Cowan Co., Ltd., Toronto.







VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1904.



THE SAMSON ORATORIO.

Conductor J. G. Brown, Soloists and Chorus Taken After the Performance in the First Presbyterian Church.

## AFTER BATTLE

### THE JAPANESE ARMY'S TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD

Japan has two religions. One is all soul; the other is the worship of patriotism. One has carried the breath of peace through the breadth of Asia; the other is the outgrowth of a single country's primitive superstitions, without ethical code or strictly ethical grandeur.

The memorial service for the dead of the Second Division was a revelation of the heart of this peculiar, this martial race. The hurrying tourist, seeing many Buddhist temples with their many images (visited by old men and women and children) and skipping the simple Shinto temples, reaches hasty conclusions of a national cult that is little more than the memories of a people's folklore. War passes the philosopher by and sinks the plummet deep into the human emotions. Here, while a Shinto priest performed the rites of his faith, an Imperial Prince, a General of Division and a score or more of staff officers and eight thousand troops were motionless, reverent spectators. When the Buddhist priest took his place, the officers scattered and the soldiers were marched away.

Both the situation and the weather were fit for the ceremony held in a fair land that military ardor had conquered. It was at nine in the morning, when you prefer to leave the shade for the open. The sun shone brightly. There was a hillside for the sanctuary; the plain for the congregation in khaki. Beyond them was the town, with its walled citadel (pagoda-roofed) set in the levels of growing corn and millet, and in the distance the precipitous saw-tooth splintered rock summits of Fengwang mountains, the highest point of the natural wall of defenses of this waiting army.

#### Picturesque Setting.

Two lines of different colored streamers on tall shafts ran to the improvised torch with its fluttering zigzag gohei (strips of white paper denoting purity) and the crossed flags of Japan. Cut evergreen trees enclosed the oblong space on which the thoughts of the thousands were centered. Poets say that the evergreen denotes everlasting purity. Shintoism says nothing; it is a faith that has forms which seem to have outlived their traditions—at least for the foreigner's ears. The masses take pines in the yard of a Shinto temple for granted, as we take them for Christmas-tide. In place of the inn were trees that blossomed with paper flowers such as any smart house-boy could make on short notice. The inn are the messengers from God; for the fox is a clever strategist, and therefore fit to guard a Japanese temple. The blossoms were peonies; the flower of Buddhism is the lotus. Barring these externals, the unworldly might have thought himself invited to a view of the provisions before a regimental feast. Young onions, the coarse radishes and coarse lettuce of the country, and small Japanese cakes were piled high on a number of stands, and on one four well-tied and decorous fowls were blinking. These were the regimental offerings to dead comrades. To those who fell on May 1st, when the gardens were only just being planted and the autumn rain had not yet brought up beer, they would have been deficiencies indeed. After the ceremony they were to be divided among the living.

On one side of the sanctuary was the general and the staff of the Second Division, some officers from the corps staff, and the foreign attaches. The picturesque figure was Nishi himself, who had just been made a full general in recognition of his services at the battle of Yalu. Even in his khaki, which yet became him well, he looked like a feudal lord out of an old print. Lean of figure, with skin of yellowed parchment drawn over his high cheekbones, you felt that he might smile—a Japanese smile—but otherwise his expression, waking or sleeping, never changed. On his right was

Prince Kuni, of the Imperial blood, wearing also the cords of the staff, a roly-poly little man, standing more at ease than his colleagues. On the other side, forming an avenue to the slope through which the soldiery of the plain could see the function, were unattached soldiers and officers.

#### The Japs' Religion.

The brocade-robed, white-bearded priest wore the sword of a samurai—of a Shintoist militant. His assistants were two soldiers who had been priests before the war began. He was, in fact, the only Shinto priest with the Second Division. In the fight at Hamtan, on May 10th, where bayonets were fixed and there were charges and counter-charges, and finally a Russian priest led the remnant of a regiment out of a cul de sac under a murderous fire, there was no Japanese priest in attendance. The Japanese army has no chaplains. The priests who are here come by courtesy, and have no official position in a force where economy would not permit the presence of a single man who did not assist toward the great material result of efficiency.

Every Japanese soldier is in a sense his own priest. If all national boundaries in Europe were erased and the whole took the cross as a flag in the name of common deliverance, you would have a parallel of the different Japanese provinces suddenly united by the reformation under the common banner of race and faith. The red centre of the Japanese emblem stands for the birth of the Imperial ancestor from the loins of the Sun Goddess. The Emperor, then, is the deity of this cult of folklore; faith and patriotism and militant racial impulse are united in one. God is country and country is God in the person of the Emperor.

#### A Funeral Oration.

From the little enclosure at one side, made of sections of soldiers' tents, the assistant priests brought out offerings—of sake (the Japanese wine), of sweets—which the priest held up before the officers and the army and blessed and then deposited on the stand left vacant for the purpose. When the stand was overflowing, the priests fell back, and General Nishi, unbending, his face a Japanese mask of parchment, advanced and, in a pillow-case (of the same sort as that from which I saw the Emperor read his address opening the Diet). If the sheet was large, the characters were large also and the words few. In that same voice of quiet monotone, yet with the sonority of the Chinese endings, he read his speech commemorating the dead.

It was a good speech; almost a great speech, even disregarding the eloquence of the situation, for a soldier to make. As between it and the speech of the average Russian general on a similar occasion, good taste was all on the side of the Japanese. It had something of the quiet force of Lincoln's talk at Gettysburg. In spite of the fact that Shintoism conceives no definite immortality, he addressed the fallen as if they were actually present. He would not have been a Japanese if he had not politely apologized for the meagreness of the offerings.

Without definitely saying so he nevertheless spoke the thought of how for the first time the Japanese army had met European foes, and, for the first time on trial before the world, had overcome a valiant enemy in a position strong by nature and strengthened by art. Now this army's courage was "whittled to the very edge," he said. He bade the "sweet souls" of the fallen to rest in peace, conscious that they should never be forgotten; they had served the faith. Fame! The hope of ever being remembered by their friends and their family having died for Japan—that is the immortality which calls the Japanese in place of the honours of the Mohammedan. Fame and

the faith (which is country)—there again you have the explanation of the military marvel of the Orient.

#### Emblems of Purity.

When he had finished, the first Prince and then the General, followed by all the officers and the foreign military attaches, brought sprigs of evergreen (purity) tied by ribbons of white paper (purity) and deposited them in rapid silence on another stand that had been set in front of that which held the offerings that had been specially blessed. Then the troop of buglers, who stood at the centre of the troops, blew a fanfare. In thirds and fifths, it was discordant to the ears of the Occidental. But to the Japanese it was musical and inspiring, perhaps. Then the three regiments of infantry, the regiment of artillery (without their guns), the regiment of cavalry, and the engineers moved as one body. They have changed their blue uniforms to khaki, but the color of their blankets and their accoutrements remains the same.

Pacing the hill in close order, they looked like raised sections of dry brown earth. Turning, their blanket rolls showed. One moment it was like the dull underside, the next like the upper side—of a variegated carpet. The right line of officers was broken at the same time.

A Buddhist priest came in front of the sanctuary and set down a burner smoking with incense. Here was the suggestion of a great soul religion like Catholicism. A few, in easy attitudes, watched him through the elaborate, meaning service, while the soldiers went streaming back to their quarters along the roads. The heart religion of sceptical materialism, subtle, martial Japan is the folklore of her fathers. Buddhism is the dilettante faith of individual devotees. But the faith of youth and war is Emperor and country. Shintoism is inherent, official. The Emperor is a Shintoist. Beside the ceremony that had preceded, the Buddhist service was like a prayer in the anteroom after formal prayer in official session.

FREDERICK PALMER.

## LAKE LEVELS

In spite of the fact that lake levels have been unusually high this year, Professor G. K. Gilbert, one of the most famous scientists of the geological survey, adheres to his belief that eventually the water of the Great Lakes will reach the ocean by the Illinois river and the Mississippi, rather than through the Niagara. While this will not immediately affect the excursion business to the great cataract, or even encourage the public to make haste to see it before it is too late, the subject involves interesting possibilities. It may have a relation to Chicago's ultimate place among American cities.

"The slow changes of mean water level," says Prof. Gilbert, "are concealed from ordinary observation by the more rapid and impressive changes due to variations of volume, but they are worthy of consideration in the planning of engineering works of a permanent character, and there is at least one place where their influence is of moment to a large community. The city of Chicago is built on a smooth plain, little above the high-water level of Lake Michigan. Every decade the mean level of the water is an inch higher, and the margin of safety is so narrow that inches are valuable. Already the older part of the city has lifted itself several feet to secure better drainage, and the time will surely come when other measures of protection are imperatively demanded.

"Looking to the more distant future, we may estimate the date at which the geographic revolution prophesied by Spencer will occur. Near Chicago is an

old channel made by the outlet of a glacial lake. The bed of the channel at the summit of the pass is about eight feet above the mean level of Lake Michigan and five feet above the highest level. In five or six hundred years (assuming the estimated rate of tilting) high stages of the lake will reach the pass, and the artificial discharge by canal will be supplemented by an intermittent natural discharge. In one thousand years the discharge will occur at ordinary lake stages, and after fifteen hundred years it will be continuous. In about two thousand years the discharge from Lake Michigan-Huron-Erie, which will then have substantially the same level, will be equally divided between the western outlet at Chicago and the eastern at Buffalo. In twenty-five hundred years the Niagara river will have become an intermittent stream, and in three thousand years all its water will have been diverted to the Chicago outlet—the Illinois river, the Mississippi river, and the Gulf of Mexico."

The explanation of his position is found in a study of the modification of the Great Lakes by earth movement, which was published by the Smithsonian in its report for 1898.

#### CURIOSITIES OF MICA.

The mica as it comes from the mines is in blocks which are theoretically short rhombic prisms, but practically are scarcely recognizable as such, having a very and uneven contour, says the Engineering Magazine. They have a very perfect cleavage parallel to the base, and may be split into laminae thinner than the thinnest tissue paper, and these laminae form the familiar transparent above painted and lumpy chimneys. The exterior portions of these blocks are opaque, brittle and worthless, presumably from the penetration of water, for mica soon decomposes when exposed to any considerable weathering. A thick layer of plates has, therefore, to be removed from either face of the blocks before any mica of commercial size or value is reached, and the sheets split from the remainder are surrounded by a large margin of worthless material.

But the difficulties and losses of mica mining are far from being all enumerated. Even when occurring in blocks of commercial size it is rendered valueless, or comparatively so, by one or more of a series of defects, which may be classed as color, specks, ruling, ribbing and wedge formation. It sometimes occurs literally pitted with black dots, consisting in general of black oxide of iron or garnet, and when even a few of these are present its commercial value is destroyed, because such mica when used as an insulator is peculiarly liable to puncture. The defects, forming practically short circuits for the electric current. The same is true of streaks, which are sometimes turned to red rust.

Some otherwise excellent mica is found to be ruled or cut, as it were, with a series of perfectly straight lines, parallel to one side of the crystals, so that on being split the mica falls immediately into strips, or again, instead of being striped or ruled mica is often deeply ribbed or corrugated parallel to the adjacent edges of the crystal, so as to give the appearance of the letter A, or rather, V, whence it is termed "A mica." As the ribbed portion has to be cut away in the sheet, such mica is unprofitable unless the blocks be large. Where mica is that in which the block is thicker at one end than the other, the laminae partaking in the unevenness. Such blocks are wholly worthless except as scrap.

"Mother—"How often have I told you, Tommy, that you should never let the sun go down on your anger?" Tommy—"I can't help it, mother. I ain't no Joshua."

THOMAS HOSKINS'S NERVES.—Mr. Hoskins, a resident of Durham, Ont., for a score of years, was a martyr to stomach and nerve disorders. Schooled to prejudice against "patent medicines," he started using South American Serrine as, he says, "a last resort," but six bottles of this great remedy proved to be his salvation physically. It can be yours.—124.

## HUNTING IN THE SASKATCHEWAN

It was not that the hunting fields of Eastern Canada had been exhausted; far from it; but every man who handles a gun knows that even the most desirable districts pull upon one after a time, and one hungers for something new; some virgin field unexplored, unfamiliar, full of enticing possibilities. So it was that when a friend who was the happy possessor of a flourishing ranch in the far-off valley of the Saskatchewan urged me to pay him a visit, and hinted that he could offer me something special in the way of sport, I jumped at the opportunity, and after a four days journey found myself at Saskatoon, a flourishing little town in the heart of one of the great wheat districts of the Canadian Northwest, on one of those branches which spring out herringbone fashion from the main line of the Canadian Pacific railroad.

Here at Saskatoon I had one of those practical experiences of western distances which bring the thing home to me with such peculiar force. All that I knew of the location of my friend's ranch was that it lay somewhere between Saskatoon and Battleford. If I gave the matter any serious thought, it was merely to conclude that the ranch was probably as much as five or six miles from Saskatoon; perhaps even ten. I knew at any rate that a stage ran from Saskatoon to Battleford, which could drop me at the ranch. When, therefore, I reached Saskatoon, my first inquiry was for the stage. The stage, it appeared, had gone out early in the morning, and there would not be another for two days. "Oh," said I, "suppose I will have to hire a man to drive me out. Doubtless we can get there before dark if we start at once." It was then about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Where," inquired the mild-eyed mounted policeman, "did you say you wanted to get to?"

"McLean's ranch," I replied.

"Dear me," said he, "I'm afraid you will hardly make McLean's ranch before dark. It's a trifle over 65 miles from here."

Where One Hundred Miles Are as Nothing.

We started for McLean's ranch early the following morning, and after an all day drive over the old Battleford trail, where one could still see the deep ruts made by the guns and ammunition wagons that went this way in the Rebellion of 1885, I at last reached my destination, and began to understand why a hundred miles is thought nothing of in this land of extravagant distances. The following morning we got up ahead of the sun, put guns and ammunition in order, and started out on what was my first experience in hunting prairie chicken.

Over the gently rolling hills we made our way, in the intoxicating air of the Northwest, and so intent was I upon the glorious riot of color that clothed the whole countryside—a coloring which I thought we had a monopoly of in the East—that to my shame and confusion I allowed a dozen brace of chicken to rise from the grass in front of me and get out of range, with a prodigious whirring of wings, before I could sufficiently collect my wits to let fly at them.

However, the scenery had no more witchery after this, and before breakfast I had managed to bring down half a dozen brace, and my companion did even better.

This, I am told, is not a good year for "chicken" in the Saskatchewan valley. They seemed plentiful enough to my

Eastern eyes; but according to prairie standards they were considered a failure. I was assured that throughout the valley of the Saskatchewan, and in fact throughout the entire prairie country, between the North Saskatchewan and the international boundary, prairie chicken can usually be found in such quantities as to almost spoil the sport from the point of view of a true sportsman.

If prairie chicken were not as plentiful as usual, however, this could not be said of duck, as was made abundantly clear upon a subsequent morning. The ponds or sloughs which abound throughout all this country teem with wild duck, and a mile walk in any direction assures one a respectable bag. The farmer or rancher in this part of the world rarely attempts to keep dogs for hunting purposes, whether for small or big game. So far as the duck is concerned, there really is not much need of a retriever, as the sloughs are generally small and shallow—rarely more than a couple of feet deep, and one can secure most of the birds with little or no difficulty. One can very often secure the services of an Indian or "breed" boy, who proves quite as effective as a retriever.

Both mallard and teal are exceedingly plentiful throughout the Saskatchewan valley. As in the East, the former is shy, and must be approached with caution, while the teal is a comparatively easy proposition. The Crees spend a good part of their time in hunting wild duck and prairie chicken. They support themselves to a large extent in this way, and manage to sell or barter what they cannot use themselves. The very day that I arrived at the ranch a couple of respectable Crees shambled up to the kitchen door, offering a couple of brace of mallard for half a pound of tea—of which they are passionately fond.

#### Wild Duck Plentiful.

A week's shooting around this ranch on the Battleford trail convinced me that the Saskatchewan valley could more than hold its own with the best sporting districts in the East. Wild duck and prairie chickens are but two items in a varied programme of sport which may be followed throughout all the autumn months. The creeks that run everywhere through the country, emptying into the North Saskatchewan, furnish an abundance of partridge, which take refuge in the small timber growing along the banks of the streams.

Towards the middle of October, when the fields have been cleared of wheat, oats and hay, I am told that one can count on splendid sport with the flocks of wild geese that settle in the stubble. Business engagements compelling my return before the will goose season, I cannot speak from personal experience, though not a day passed but we saw flocks swinging past overhead, in that curious wedge formation which nature has taught them to adopt, and even far into the night one could hear their discordant cries.

I also saw many flocks of what are called wild turkeys in this country, but which seemed to be a species of crane. They are said to be fair eating when properly prepared, but as this involves parboiling, one is not encouraged to try them, especially when such an abundance of better game is available. From the sportsman's standpoint, however, they are well worth considering, if only because they are extremely shy and wary, and one must be not merely a good, but a patient, shot to bring them down.

Later in the year one can count on securing plenty of deer back among the

higher hills, and, for those who care for that kind of sport, an occasional bear. Rabbits and other small fry are abundant everywhere; while, over beyond Battleford, in what is known as the Jackfish country, the hunter can shoot antelope to his heart's content. Altogether this Saskatchewan valley offers many inducements to the sportsman in search of new fields to conquer.

#### THE CZARINA OF RUSSIA.

Domestic Life of the Czar's Wife Is Simple to a Degree.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Courier des Etats-Unis brings out a striking pen picture of the Czarina at home and at court, with details which cannot fail to interest women generally. Here it is said, somewhat reduced in plain English, says an exchange: "The Czarina finds the Empress in the apartments of the children, to whom she speaks sometimes in French, sometimes in German, rarely Russian. She likes the French language, and wants the little Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Maria and Anastasia to cultivate it. Nicholas II., who speaks French perfectly, drops into German. But he and the Czarina never fail to read together the literary novelties that appear in Berlin and Paris.

"The Empress detests formal receptions, although she resigns herself to them when circumstances demand self-sacrifice. But she likes little private parties where she can prescribe luxury and ceremonies. Her soirees in times, to which a limited number of persons are invited, have a special attraction for her, because they permit her to dispense with such extravagant toilet. She appears at them generally with a single gem. Her hair, which curls naturally, has no diadem and no comb sparkling with diamonds; she simply fixes a rose in it. She wears no bracelets, and on her fingers there are never more than two rings, without counting the wedding ring.

"The simplicity of the Empress is painful to the ladies of honor, who are obliged to follow her example. High Russian society loves splendor, because there are many great fortunes in St. Petersburg, and pompous luxury has no chance to display itself in contrast with great poverty. When the Czarina appears in a splendid toilet, the magnificence of which produces murmurs of admiration. These receptions are usually in the Nicholas hall of the Winter Palace, which makes an incomparable frame for the display of refinement and elegance.

"This hall, more spacious than any in the palaces of Europe, is wainscoted in white and bordered by tall mirrors which reflect a thousand electric lights. All fairy scenes fade away before these official receptions, at which as many as three thousand guests are present. The Empress appears with her hundred ladies of honor, and recalls one of those visions depicted by the poets of the Orient. She smiles graciously upon all, who bow to her as she passes on. Her light velvet robe sparkles with the fire of innumerable diamonds. Her head-dress is a marvel of art, a beautiful white bird floats with outstretched wings, with plumage bespangled with brilliant, with eyes of rubies and a beak of coral.

"The respect of such moments reaches the veneration point. Beauty and imperial majesty are triumphant. Presiding in that moment of fascination, the Empress of Russia presents herself to the admiration of the elite of her court like a goddess before whom the people kneel and tremble.

"But what an unsuspected contrast when the dazzling reception over, when the Empress appears in the simple dress of a woman of the people, when the Czarina reaches her apartments where solitude or maternal anxiety calls her, she busies herself in seeking the dishes which are best for the health of her children.

"It may be said without contradiction that the Czarina is the idol of all Russian mothers, and that all Russia blesses her name. To be convinced of this it is only necessary to read the following significant lines in a Russian Nihilist book which has just appeared in Germany, and which indicates in the passionate revolutionary invective:

"What a lesson she is in the simplicity and the modesty of the Empress of Russia! The Czarina has proved once more that true happiness is not to be found in pomp and splendor, but in the consciousness of duty performed. For a woman there is no higher and more sacred mission than the fulfillment of a mother's duties with religious care. Of this the Czarina is the living proof."

#### WASHING BY BICYCLE.

A bicycle is used to do the family washing for the family of H. G. Himer, of Edinburgh, Va. His wife has a rotary washing machine, and to this his bicycle is ingeniously attached. The clothes and soap and water having been put in the machine, Himer mounts his stationary wheel, lights a cigar, and pedals for about an hour. At the end of that time the washing is done.

The so-called "sweet potato" is no potato at all, but belongs to an entirely different family, being truly an enlarged root of a creeping, twining vine, which has a blossoming something like a morning glory. Sweet potatoes are richer in starch than the common potato.

According to one of the officials at the Paris Museum of Natural History there are about 400,000 species of animals on land and in the ocean; 230,000 of these are insects.

THE HAPPINESS OF HEALTH.—Exhilaration is the ripple and laughter of pure blood as it courses through the veins. South American Kidney Cure drives out all impurities and insures the richness and purity that is essential to perfect health—successful because it merits its popularity because it fulfils every promise a Kidney medicine solely and purely. It never fails.—125.



TRAFALGAR DAY WREATH.

Ever since its organization it has been the custom of the Victoria-Esquimaux branch of the Navy League to send to London on each Trafalgar Day, October 21st, a floral tribute to deck the base of the noble column erected in London by a grateful people, in memory of Britain's naval hero, who died in the midst of his greatest achievement. The accompanying cut shows the wreath by which the local branch of the Navy League was represented this year. Next year will be the hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, and it is suggested that a tribute unusually striking in character be sent from this Western outpost of the Empire.



# The Secretary of The Army Council

When after the publication of the report of Lord Escher's committee the names of the distinguished officers appointed to the new council were first made known, the list changed to be submitted for comment or criticism to a philosopher who studies men and affairs from the box-seat of an omnibus. The interest he displayed was polite but perfunctory. He had, he avers, seen the war office reformed and reorganized so often that he declined to show enthusiasm for any new scheme, however drastic. He passed the names unchanged until it came to "Permanent Secretary, Colonel Sir Edward Ward, K.C. B." "Ward," he said meditatively, "I seem to remember the name, somehow." "Colonel Ward, you know, the finest..." "Colonel Ward, to be sure. The man what ran the tournament at Islington. Ho! This is a bit of all-right this journey. Come up, there."

Thus to those not militarily minded Sir Edward Ward needs no introduction. He has won enduring popularity even among civilians who manifest no concern in war office reform, and whose memories of South Africa are short-lived. They do not forget the man who gave London its military tournament. It would be difficult to find a man whose selection would have been more grateful to civilian and military humanity alike than that of Sir Edward Ward. He has had dealings with both, and with both he is equally popular. It is a qualification which may serve the new permanent secretary, one of whose duties, and perhaps not one of the least delicate, it will be to make the military and civilian elements at the war office work together in harmony, in good stead. Among those who know him best his popularity is only the more assured. "One of the very best," and the accent of conviction underlines the italics.

The son of Captain John Ward, R.N., he entered the service exactly thirty years ago without military inclination or connections other than most substantial gazzetted to the army service corps. Those who study heredity may perhaps attribute something of the adaptability and resourcefulness that have always distinguished his career to his descent from a "handy man," and in view of the business capacity he has always displayed it may interest them to note that his birthplace was north of the Tweed. He began as an A.S.C. man, and he is, I believe, proud to be known as an A.S.C. man still. It is a branch of the service that since his time has come through all our wars with undiminished credit. It is no doubt a fine training school for men with brains and a capacity for affairs. In a little hand-book he published some years ago, and which still remains a mine of unique and curious information, he outlines succinctly the duties of the just A.S.C. officer made perfect, and gives even the civilian an idea of their multifariousness.

But if the duties of the A.S.C. are multifarious in times of peace, they are doubly onerous and responsible in active service. The Sudan expedition of 1895, where he was present at the actions of Hasheen and Tofret, and earned a mention in dispatches, the medal with two clasps and the bronze star, gave Captain Ward his first opportunity of distinguishing himself. But it was not until the Ashanti expedition some years later that his chance of proving himself a commissariat officer of rare resourcefulness and efficiency came. Acting as D.A.A.G. in Ireland, where for some five years he had initiated Dublin into the delights of a military tournament, he was dispatched as A.A.G. on "special service" to Cape Coast Castle. His task was one of exceptional difficulty, involving the which the Madagascari expedition had just afforded a painful object-lesson. The climate made absolute efficiency in transport and supply the first essential for the success of operations by white troops; and native carriers, who were hard to collect and harder still to organize, furnished the only available means of transport. By the end of December, eight days after the disembarkation of the expedition, Colonel Ward had a transport service of 8,400 native carriers in full working order between the coast and Prahu. They were organized in companies of 800 on the "gang system," under their own headmen. The companies were sorted by armlets of distinctive colors, and every carrier round his neck wore a metal plate with the number of his gang. The companies worked certain fixed stages, and so perfect were the arrangements, that very rarely was there the least delay or leakage in forwarding supplies to keep pace with the advance of the troops. By the middle of January 14,000 native carriers were thus employed.

"Unless you had seen the system in working order," said Mr. H. A. Gwynne, one of Reuter's famous war correspondents, who has seen Sir Edward at work for a good many years, "you could have no real idea how efficiently the commissariat was organized. It was astonishing enough in our own territory, but when it came to finding shelter huts built and rations ready on the arrival in camp in the enemy's country, one began to realize that the wires were in the hand of a master worker. To give you only one detail. Ward had organized a service of special runners to bring ice from Cape Coast Castle to Prahu, a distance of seventy-two miles, in something under twenty hours. To realize how grateful that unphoned-for ice was to the sick you would have to have staved in that deadly climate for yourself. And to appreciate what it meant to organize a service of 236 hammers for the conveyance of the sick from the advance base to the coast, you have to study the peculiarities of the native character on the spot. The commissariat staff of that expedition is, I take it, pretty well a unique record for any man to have at his back."

So Colonel Ward returned to England, to take up the duties of D.A.A.G. in the home district, a man who had been weighed in the balances and had not been found wanting. It was during this period that he won the favor of London by stage managing the military tournament. He meant to make the show a success and he did, even at the expense of sacrificing his leave year after year. During the Jubilee of 1897, in addition

to the administrative work the celebrations involved, he came into touch with Greater Britain as staff officer for all the colonial forces it foregathered, for he was an officer who had learned to "think imperially" long before it became a shibboleth. He took his duties beyond the latter laid down by the regulations. In South Africa it was not uncommon for some one from home to be greeted with the question, "Know Ward?" "Yes! Why?" "He was the man who helped me out of a bit of a hole when I was over for the Jubilee. That's all." The number of men he has helped out of "a bit of a hole" is probably the only man who could enumerate, just as he is the last man to whom it would be an easy task to apply for the information. It is useless, as I have reason to know, to try to induce Sir Edward Ward to talk about himself or his own doings. He prefers to discourse on the merits of other men. If he does go by stealth, he takes every precaution that he shall have no occasion to blush to find it fame. Nevertheless, on this count there is a good deal of evidence against him. In his own house there are many trophies gathered from many lands. But there is one, I think, he prizes above the rest. If you find favor in his eyes you may be permitted to hold it for a moment in your own privileged hands. Yet it is not particularly fragile. It looks like a stout broom-handle surmounted by a cone of worn bristles, and it is the sponge that once ministered to the needs of "Long Tom." It was a present to Sir Edward from a colonial (and I believe a civilian) some years after "Long Tom" had ceased to be a person of note. A man does not make presents of such value save to those to whom he believes himself indebted for considerations out of the common.

On Sir Edward's services in South Africa there is no need to dilate. Our memories are not so short-lived. On the first suspicion of trouble he was one of the first men to be dispatched to Natal. In history he will live as the man who helped Sir George White to keep the flag flying over Ladysmith during the blackest of black weeks. For himself, he did not find the siege particularly wearisome. When a man has sixteen hours' work a day he has not time to feel depressed, however great his anxieties may be. When brother Beer shielded headquarters out of house and home, he migrated to a Cape cart, and he has been heard to expatiate on the conveniences of a Cape cart as a place of domicile. Further, he had his rounds, and they kept him busy. A man who had been through the strain and stress of Ladysmith once remarked, "To see Ward buckled one up like a whisky-and-soda." So there was no thought of surrender, even when the clouds cut short that message of "Very hard pressed" from the heliograph winking across to Colenso. Nor is there any reason to dwell on the splendid work that, after the dash on Bloemfontein, with an enemy in front and starvation behind, enabled Lord Roberts to advance on Pretoria with twenty days' supply in hand. Even on arriving at Johannesburg, when for four-and-twenty hours, at any rate, A.S.C. officers looked worried, the British army pinned its faith to the creed that "Ward had a bit up his sleeve," and was justified of its belief. These matters are the stuff of which the historian of the British Empire will weave.

If you were to ask Sir Edward Ward how and by what means he had achieved these things, he would explain at some length that the credit belonged chiefly to the excellence of the men he had worked with him. If, being better advised, you ask some one who has seen him at work and knows his methods, you will hear somewhat as follows. "Ward owes his success to the fact that he is a glutton for work himself, and knows how to get the best work out of others. Yet he always has time to give his whole attention to the man who happens to bother him at the moment. No doubt he has found time to show you some attention. He will make up for the time he has wasted on you by working overtime himself. You have no doubt seen him with him one or two hours' work overtime. He will bear you no grudge for this. It is part of his method. He is always accessible, and always at leisure because he never spares himself. He is content to work when other men play. He is one of the few men who can always 'make time.' He gets the best work out of men under him because he is always utterly just, and makes the proof fit the crime—and stop there. When it is desirable he can drop on an offender like a hundredweight of bricks. But having dropped, there the matter ends. There is no nagging, and no 'carrying over.' He sticks to his own men through thick and thin. Consequently he gets the best work out of them. Another peculiarity is that he always has something up his sleeve. He never undertakes a contract he cannot fulfil, with a margin for eventualities. Consequently, if he tells you he has twenty days' supplies in hand, you can bet he has twenty-five. It is a principle of his never to undertake any job he is not convinced he can see through."

Of such is the permanent secretary to the new army council, as portrayed by one who has known him intimately for many years. His functions will be of lasting significance; therefore it is interesting to know what manner of man he is. He is, for the moment, exceptionally busy even for him, seeing that he is chairman of the committee for the redistribution of districts as recommended by the report of Lord Escher's committee. On this committee devolves the formation of areas under the command of generals-commanding-in-chief and their staffs in the new administrative districts, and the decentralization of authority to these generals. Further, it is the business of the committee to consider the construction of a new headquarters staff recommended by Lord Escher's committee, and to decide on its personnel and also on the administrative staffs of the several districts. It is undoubtedly busy work, and Sir Edward Ward is perhaps the man of all others to see it through. For the moment, therefore, his life is one round of committee meetings.

# Kodama, the Brain of The Japanese Army

Genaro Kodama, the chief of the Japanese staff, is one of those men who inspire confidence rather than love, and to whom their fellows turn more readily for advice than for sympathy. His countrymen never greet him with those wildly enthusiastic cheers with which they greet Marshal Yamagata or Marshal Oyama whenever they have the chance; it would never even occur to them to decorate his head with a halo and prostrate themselves before him, burning incense the while. None the less, they have more trust in him than in any other human being, as one can easily see by the glances they exchange when mention is made of his name. They call him the "brain of the army"—that is, the something that does for it its thinking, that looks ahead for it, nay, even makes for it its plans. And as such they regard him and treat him. They have quite a different feeling for him from that which they have for his fighting colleagues—for Kuroki, Oku, and Nogi; they admire him much more than they admire any of the others, and they understand him infinitely less. The mysterious always appeals to them strongly, and in their eyes there is more than a touch of mystery about Kodama, common-sense, practical man of the world as he may appear to foreigners. His work as chief of the staff, it must be remembered, is done for the most part behind the scenes as it were, while he himself is far from being a typical Jap, as the Japs themselves recognize clearly.

General Kodama has a singularly interesting face; and strangely enough, although he has not a drop of Western blood in his veins, it is the face of a Westerner, not of an Oriental. His eyes are large and beautifully formed, his features are clearly cut, while his complexion is not darker than that of many a Frenchman. There is all the energy and alertness of the West, too, in his spare upright figure, and in his soldierly bearing. He is here, there, and everywhere, and nothing escapes his notice. His quickness of perception is a extraordinary, and a glance exactly what needs to be done, and to have done it before they around him ever realize that it needed doing. Then even his manners smack more of the West than of the East—they are of the kind one would be more prepared to find in the Hofburg or the Escurial than in the Mikado's palace, and much less, of course, at the headquarters of a Japanese army on active service. There is a certain highbred courtesy about him which is infinitely attractive, but it is a courtesy that exacts nothing of him, and he is infinitely kind to those who are kind to him. The general is kindness itself; still, he would be a bold man who would dare address to him an impertinent question. One sees that he is always enough to teach even Yankees, no matter how obtuse on obtaining information, that with Gen. Kodama it is a case of thus far-and-no-further: while the most high and mighty of mailed-titled Germans, when brought face to face with him, at once ceases from criticizing and waxes obsequious. Men of all sorts, in fact, realize instinctively that they must be on their best behavior—a fact that explains, perhaps, why Kodama should be so much less popular among foreigners of a certain class than Oyama, his commander-in-chief.

Not only is Gen. Kodama an interesting personality, but he has had a deplorablely interesting career. Some twenty-eight years ago, when he was little more than a boy, he was publicly thanked by the Mikado for the signal service he had rendered in putting down a rebellion. In a battle in which he was engaged he was wounded severely, in both arms it seems, and yet contrived to continue fighting all day, helping to put the enemy to rout, until he was killed. Even before that he had had considerable experience in life, and that by no means of too pleasant a kind; for he was only five years old when his father died, and about twelve when his brother-in-law, who was his sole guardian, was murdered. From that time he was thrown on the world to find his way, and he did so, and he was a boy, when money came, and he was to found a college for the special benefit of lads placed in the same trying circumstances as those in which he himself had been young.

During the '77 rebellion Gen. Kodama, who was about twenty-five at the time, was the hero of one of those episodes which touch a whole nation to the quick, and no true Jap can talk of him for five minutes without telling the story. It occurred during the siege of some castle or other in which he was in command of the garrison. The outer wall was on fire, and the flames were spreading in the direction of the magazine where all the gunpowder was stored. The powder must be removed at any cost. Kodama knew, however, it would be impossible to defend the castle. He therefore called upon his troops to remove it; but they, brave as they were, hesitated and little wonder, for the work, as they were well aware, meant almost certain death, an explosion being practically inevitable. Whereupon he just gave them one glance, then without saying a word he sprang to the roof of the magazine, where, if explosion there were, he was sure to be the very first to be killed. And there he stood, in spite of all entreaties, until every ounce of powder had been removed to a place of safety.

In 1890 Kodama, who was already major-general, was sent to Europe to study the Western military systems, and on his return it was so manifest that he had turned his lessons to good account that, when the war against China began, he was appointed first assistant war minister, and then chief war minister. And it was a fortunate thing for Japan that he was, for of the many men who rendered her good service during that war no one, not even Yamagata himself, rendered

her better service than he did. For the week together he worked, day in, day out, hardly finding time in which to eat, and never going to bed at all. The result was that, when at length peace came to release him from his ceaseless labor, he was almost at death's door—so completely broken down in health that no one dreamed he would ever again be the active, vigorous man he is. It was for his work at this time that his sovereign made him a baron.

Last year he was placed in a strange position for a man who is essentially a soldier, for he was made home minister. The domestic affairs of Japan were in a very unsatisfactory condition just then; politicians were quarrelling, worse even than usual, and there was a general feeling of unrest throughout the land. In these circumstances the Mikado thought, no doubt, that it would be well to have a strong man at the home office, and the more peace-loving of his subjects cordially agreed with him. They were delighted when Kodama was appointed, for they were convinced that he would make the work of the unruly section of the community. This unruly section, however, who, of course, did not wish to be made short work of, denounced the appointment as a scandal, and raised demonstrations against it. But before there was time for a conflict to arise Admiral Alexeff arrived in the Far East, and from that moment Japan was much too keenly interested in foreign affairs to have any thought to give to affairs domestic. Besides, Kodama seized the first opportunity to lay down his office and return to his soldiering. Whereupon there was rejoicing among all sections of his countrymen, for even those who were most inclined to look on him with suspicion as home minister frankly admit that as chief of the staff he has no equal.

## ANTIDOTE OF SNAKE VENOM.

The Efficiency of Potassium Permanganate Proved by Experiment.

Nearly forty years ago Fayer discovered that cobra venom which had been treated with potassium permanganate was harmless. This fact suggested to him the possibility of warding off the effects of the bites of venomous snakes by the subcutaneous injections of potassium permanganate into the tissues around the bite; his experiments, however, failed to fulfil his hope in this direction. Within a very short time Sir Lauder Brunton has devised an inexpensive instrument which may be readily carried in one's pocket, and which has none of the disadvantages of the hypodermic syringe. The instrument consists of a small sharp-pointed blade set into a hollow handle and provided with a wooden cap. In the hollow handle is placed a small quantity of the crystals of potassium permanganate and the cavity closed with a wooden cap.

The method of treatment is to tie a loose band around the limb between the wound and the trunk, and insert a stick and twist the figure up tight, thereby preventing or stopping the circulation in the wounded member. The region of the bite is then cut open with the knife-blade and the crystals of permanganate rubbed in. Dr. Rogers has tested the efficiency of this method of treatment.

In the first place it was discovered that potassium permanganate not only destroyed the toxicity of cobra venom, but also that of the rattlesnake, the colubrine snake, two of the true vipers, and one of the poisonous water snakes of India. Thus every venom tried was rendered harmless by being mixed with the permanganate, and the assumption seems justified that this substance destroys the poisonous property of all snake venoms. Experiments on rabbits showed that this animal, which is remarkably sensitive to snake bites, could not be kept alive by means of the permanganate treatment, although the period of life was prolonged. Experiments on cats, which more nearly resemble human beings in the solid nature of their tissues and in their susceptibility to snake poison, gave the gratifying result of keeping five out of six cats alive even when given five times the lethal dose of cobra venom, whereas the cats not receiving the potassium permanganate died in every case. The same results were obtained with the venom of Dabala, one of the vipers.

The one failure in each set of experiments seemed to be due to faulty application of the treatment rather than to the inefficiency of the permanganate. The matter is to be investigated further, and there is good ground to hope that many lives may be saved by the use of this simple treatment.

Don't let the children get the Calomel and "Liver pill" habit. Give them the natural laxative that is gentle and effective, pleasant to take, never gripes, and CURES constipation—

**Abbey's Effervescent Salt**  
AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25¢ AND 50¢ A BOTTLE

**CIRCULATING LIBRARY**  
50c per Month.  
**Victoria News Co.**  
86 Yates St.

## Opera Glasses

How much the enjoyment of an evening's entertainment depends on the quality of your Opera Glasses.

A pair that cannot fail to give satisfaction is our special pearl mounted, No. 9004 at \$5.50.

Our store's reputation of fifty years assures satisfaction in purchasing. Send for complete catalogue.

**RYRIE BROS.**  
"DIAMOND HALL."  
118 to 124  
Yonge Street  
TORONTO

## THE Vogel College

Is now offering unexcelled courses in BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, ENGLISH, GERMAN, LATIN, FRENCH and ITALIAN.

**WRITE**  
For particulars to  
**R. J. SPROTT, B. A.**  
PRINCIPAL,  
Vancouver, B. C.  
SPROTT & SHAW, Managers.

## NOTICE

### TENDERS

Sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 28th day of November, 1904, at 4 p. m., for the purchase, in whole or in part, of local improvement Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

1. Debentures amounting to \$12,528.37, issued under authority of the "Yates Street Local Improvement By-Law," dated 1st May, 1904, maturing 1st day of May, 1914. Of the said debentures \$7,368.00 are issued upon the credit of the real property immediately benefited by the work of local improvement, and \$5,160.37 upon the credit of the whole municipality.

2. Debentures amounting to \$12,528.37, issued under authority of the "Yates Street (Upper Part) Local Improvement By-Law," dated 1st May, 1904, maturing 1st day of May, 1914, and secured upon the credit of the whole municipality.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

**WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,**  
City Clerk's Office,  
Victoria, B.C., October 18th, 1904.

## Municipal Voters' Lists

### TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday next, the 28th inst., at 4 p. m., for printing and binding the Municipal Voters' Lists.

Samples and specification may be seen at the City Assessor's Office, City Hall.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

**WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,**  
City Clerk's Office,  
Victoria, B. C., Nov. 22nd, 1904.

## Sign Painting

**J. SEARS.**  
Phone 5742. 91-98 Yates St.

## TO LET.

Job printing rooms in Times building, power included. Possession after August 31st. Apply at the Times office.

## DUTCH BULBS

Splendid Quality. Just Imported.

## JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE

CITY MARKET.

## N. A. McDowell

TRUCKMAN

## Patents and Trade Marks

Procured in all countries.

## ROWLAND BRITAIN

Mechanical Engineer and Patent Attorney,  
Room 3, Fairfield Block, Granville Street  
(Near Post Office), VANCOUVER.

## LADIES' TAILORING

All our materials are thoroughly sponged and shrunk. They are not to be confused with ready-made garments. If our customers could make a careful comparison they would understand that the prices of our garments, QUALITY CONSIDERED, are the lowest in the city. WE CARRY NO MATERIALS THAT WE CANNOT RECOMMEND.

**SPARKLING & CO.**  
ROOM 3, UP-STAIRS, MOODY BLOCK.

## SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF MINERALS ON DOMINION LANDS IN MANITOBA, THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—Persons of eighteen years and over and joint stock companies holding free miners' certificates may obtain entry for a mining location.

A free miner's certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of \$7.50 per annum for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A free miner, having a discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500x1,500 feet by marking out the same with two legal posts, bearing the name of the claim, each end on the line of the lode or vein.

The claim shall be recorded within fifteen days if located within ten miles of the mining recorder's office, one additional day allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or not exceeding five, upon record in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made and upon compliance with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1.00 an acre.

Permission may be granted by the Minister of the Interior to locate claims containing iron and mica, also copper, in the Yukon Territory, of an area not exceeding 100 acres.

The patent for a mining location shall provide for the payment of a Royalty of 2½ per cent. of the sales of the products of the location.

Placer Mining.—Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—Placing mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee, \$5, renewable yearly. On the North Saskatchewan River, below the falls, bar or bench, the former being 100 feet long and extending between high and low water mark. The latter, including the bar, gulch, but not extending 1,000 feet. Where steam power is used, claims 200 feet wide may be obtained.

Dredging in the rivers of Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—A free miner may locate a claim of not less than five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars of the river below low water mark, and shall extend to all persons who have diggings or bench claims, except on the Saskatchewan River, where the lessee may dredge to high water mark on each alternate leasehold.

The lessee shall have the right of operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles, but where a person or company has obtained more than one lease on dredge, the right of one lease only is sufficient. Rental, \$10 per acre for each mile of river leased. Royalty, at the rate of two cents per ton of coal collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

Dredging in the Yukon Territory.—Six leases of five miles each may be granted to a free miner for a term of twenty years, renewable.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars of the river below low water mark. The right shall extend to his position on the 1st day of August in the year of the date of the lease.

The lessee shall have the right of operation within two years from the date of lease, and one dredge for each five miles, except 250 feet in length, measured on the base line or general direction of the creek or gulch, the width being from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. All other placer claims shall be 250 feet square.

Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end, bearing notices. Entry may be obtained without fee on the claim is within ten miles of mining recorder's office. One extra day allowed for the claim of more than ten miles of the river.

The person or company staking a claim must hold a free miner's certificate.

The discoverer of a mine is entitled to a claim of 1,000 feet in length, and if the party consists of two, 1,500 feet altogether, on the output of which no royalty shall be charged, the rest of the party ordinary claims only.

Entry fee, \$10. Royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent. on the value of the gold shipped from the Yukon Territory to be paid to the Comptroller.

No free mine shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim on each separate river, creek or gulch, but the same miner may hold as many claims as he may purchase, and free miners may work their claims in partnership by filing notice and paying fee of \$20 per claim, and may be abandoned, and another obtained on the same creek, gulch or river, by giving notice and paying a fee.

Work may be done on a claim each year to the value of at least \$200.

A certificate that work has been done must be obtained each year, and the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned, and open to occupation and entry by a free miner.

The boundaries of a claim may be defined absolutely by having a survey made and publishing notice in the Yukon Official Gazette.

Petroleum.—All unappropriated Dominion lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and within the Yukon Territory are open to prospecting for petroleum, and the Minister may reserve any area of land or company having machinery on the land to be prospecting an area of 1,920 acres for each period as he may decide, the length of which shall not exceed three times the breadth. Should the prospector discover oil in paying quantities, and satisfactorily establish such discovery, an area not exceeding 640 acres, including the oil well, will be sold to the prospector at the rate of \$1 an acre, and the remainder of the tract reserved, namely, 1,280 acres, will be sold at the rate of \$3 an acre, subject to royalty at such rate as may be specified by Order in Council.

## NOTICE

### James A. Smart

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
Dept. Interior.

## NOTICE

All mineral rights are reserved by the Eschscholtz & Nasanoff Lumber Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the south boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the N. & N. Railway Land Grant.

**LEONARD E. SOLLEY,**  
Land Commissioner.

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at their next sitting, for a license to sell wine and liquors by retail upon the premises situate at the corner of View and Douglas streets, in the City of Victoria, and known as the "Imperial Bar," to Charles W. Campbell.

Dated the 12th day of November, 1904.  
**DAVID A. ROSCOWITZ,**  
Attorney-in-Fact for Jacob J. Schmidt.



## Man Behind the Curtain Is a Political Enigma.

The Canadian enigma of the last decade was Clague. The meteoric phenomenon of this one promises to be David Russell—the man who, according to the signs of the times, stands somewhere in the political shadow behind Mr. Blair. And David Russell is at least a spectacular, if not a dramatic, figure, in the little curtain-raiser which Mr. Blair has concocted as a prologue to the general election.

An office boy at six dollars a week, when he was sixteen; in just twenty years this ambitious young financier of thirty-six is now reputed worth \$2,500,000, has promoted and organized a whole series of joint stock companies, built huge theatre in Montreal, a mammoth hotel at Caledonia Springs, bought or become financially responsible for three newspapers, and is now credited, in popular imagination at least, with being a side partner in the most sensational bolt that ever electrified a Canadian election campaign.

### Early Career.

David Russell was born in St. John in '68. His father was a liquor merchant, and had a family of ten girls and four boys, of whom "Dave" was the youngest.

There was nothing brilliant about Dave at school. He was not even fond of figures, cared little for books, seldom studied, and rarely or never engaged in sport. He even eschewed marbles, and had no taste for "scraps." His only sensational school trick was taking apart the stovepipe and plugging it with paper. He apparently liked smoke. Later, he seems to prefer fog. A favorite diversion of Dave's at school was betting on elections. His bets averaged about ten cents, but he usually had the dime when the elections were over. Another somewhat prophetic pastime was getting on top of the stove at recess and delivering perverted orations against the "iniquitous N. P."

### Office Boy at \$6 a Week.

At the age of sixteen Dave left school and became an office boy for Taylor Brothers in St. John, a firm of shipowners who controlled at least a dozen sailing vessels. His first salary was six dollars a week. Here he became familiar with ships and commerce, and incidentally with the Chicago wheat pit.

In 1889, at the age of 21, he put through a Chicago wheat deal for Taylor Bros., which netted the firm \$40,000 and himself \$5,000. Dave was now a promoter. He has been a promoter ever since.

### The Young Broker.

Long before his ten years with the Taylor Bros. was up he had set up an independent broker's office in the firm's building and had attained to the post of confidential adviser to the firm. His first independent job at financing on a large scale was the Hawker Medicine Co. of St. John. Of this now well-established firm he was the original promoter. As yet Dave has not been forced to take much of his own medicine in spite of the predictions of his St. John critics. "A prophet is not without honor except in his own country."

The next deal of his cards was the Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., of which, while still a resident of St. John, he became the creator in Montreal. Dave has been effecting at intervals ever since. Came to Montreal.

In '94 Russell moved to Montreal. St. John had become too small for his constructive genius. He yearned for larger conquests.

Also he was a member of the "Eccentric Club," of St. John, a non-political group of younger men, of whom Dave was by all odds the most eccentric. He was now 26, and the original, ultimate David Russell had begun to develop. He was a confirmed dollar-chaser, bland and blase, with eyes of glittering blue and a huge perceptible brow.

His laugh was somewhat cold, and he laughed often. Defeat never gave him the dumps. Quick as a panther on the walk, he could talk like a cyclone—but not in public. He was hugely sociable, and smoked costly cigars. He entered Montreal to win.

### A Decade of Finance.

His financial exploits in Montreal have covered just ten years. His first was the Canadian Drug Co. This was his last in the line of chemicals. He entered the domain of physics, and organized the Shawinigan Falls Power Co. This purported to transmit electricity twelve miles to Montreal—so far not a successful venture. He also built the Majestic theatre in Montreal, and cleared \$10,000 in the transaction.

The Caledonia Springs hotel, containing about 1,000 rooms, was one of his next enterprises. The fittings for this mammoth resort for pleasure seekers and infirm people he secured from St. John, his native town, where he had been a frequent visitor since his removal to Montreal. He was now able to regale the boys in the old town with magnetic stories about deals involving thousands.

When the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. was reorganized, David Russell was the prime mover. From this transaction alone he is said to have reaped \$250,000. And he probably knows a few things to-day as to the problem whether Mr. Blair will or will not become manager of that mammoth concern.

### The Newspaper Deals.

But Mr. Russell's most spectacular and perhaps most significant deals are in newspaper ventures. As everybody knows, he bought the St. John Telegraph in 1902. The Telegraph was then a Liberal paper of thirty years' standing, owned by Messrs. McAvity, Robertson, Gorman and Bullock. Russell obtained a half interest in the paper, and made it Mr. Blair's personal organ. For the paper he paid \$40,000, and reconstructed the plant and building at a cost of \$40,000 more. He was not now merely talking thousands in his old home town, which he had left eight years before. "Dave" was fooling the prophets.

At Mr. Blair's retirement from the cabinet and his partial repudiation of the Telegraph as his personal organ, it fell

to Russell to take over the whole concern. He did it. The Telegraph, whose office he might have passed many a day on his way to school, and later to the office of Taylor Bros., was now all "Dave's." It became an independent journal—now as is well known a straight Conservative sheet. And still the wonder grew, when as yet the critics scarcely knew what cards were up the young financier's sleeves. He was already a co-figure with the great "Andy" Blair from Fredericton, the man who had criticised the G. T. P., who had stepped out of the government and who, said some optimistic wiseacres, might yet make a premier for Canada.

The subsequent purchase of the Times as an evening paper and the sensational deal over La Presse are too recent to stand out clearly in perspective to the public mind. But the coup of great St. John as signifying his fitness for higher office than railway commissioner.

As to "Dave" Russell, what does he mean? This is the other conundrum for the wise-heads of St. John.

### The Double Conundrum.

This is the Janss-headed mystery turning two ways. Some of "the boys" spoke doubtfully to Dave when he visited St. John six weeks ago, and to them he said: "I'm worth just two millions and a half, and," he added, "I'll be worth five millions in five years more."

Now what did "Dave" mean? "Ask Blair," said some. "Ask Dave," said others. "Ask Dave about Blair." And there the matter stands.

Dave Russell is still in the incomprehensible fog of his own creation, waiting till Boreas Blair shall blow a blast perils down there in St. John. And he is still the enigmatic Dave. Fond of a show, ready with his cash, and greatly ambitious. He is unmarried, and lives "en suite" at the Windsor. He belongs to no church, and is identified with no club. He stands somewhat alone, wishing to be. Once in a while he breaks out with theatrical benevolence and prodigality—just to show that he is not now on six dollars a week in St. John.

### Some Benevolences.

Three months ago he sent a thousand barrels of flour to his brother in St. John, instructing the clergy of the town to apply to John for flour when the poor people were in need. And he would send more if they needed it. Early in the autumn he organized the spectacular banquet to Attorney-General Pugsley at Caledonia Springs. A train of Pullmans was sent up from St. John, carrying 400 St. John's free of charge. High wines and 25-cent cigars put a still more festive touch on the great feast in the huge hotel that "Dave" built. Six hundred sat down at the banquet. "Dave" was presented with a loving cup and called on for a speech. But as Dave is not as much of an orator as he was in the school days when he cried down the N. P. from the schoolhouse stove, he modestly responded by turning on the phonograph. That banquet cost him \$15,000.

Years ago in St. John, when he was starting off with his valise to Boston, he met some of "the boys."

"Hello, Dave! Where are you bound?" "Boston," said Dave. "Hurrah, boys! I'll buy you all tickets down. Want some company, you know?" And two of them went at Dave's expense.

Neither is Dave devoid of sentiment. Years ago in St. John he encountered a little singing English lad in company with a harp-playing little Italian. He became interested.

"Where do you live?" he said to the English lad.

"With the Italians, sir," was the reply.

"Come with me," said Dave. And the boy was sent at Russell's expense to Rev. Mr. Davenport's church school. He is now a student in an English college.

### The Wooden Horse.

One practical joke illustrates Dave's peculiar humor. A certain lively stable-keeper had a wooden horse. Dave's pet trick was to propose to a friend to go for a drive, having previously given the lively man secret instructions what horse he should send out. Suddenly on the way to the stable Dave discovered that he had another engagement.

"Oh, well," he would say, "you go for a drive, anyhow. Ask for my horse. They'll know which one."

While the unsuspecting victim sat in the office the wooden horse was hitched to the buggy. The victim got in to drive, and just as he began to see into the trick, Dave came in at the back door.

Now whenever Dave goes over the railways about which "Andy" Blair knows so much, he goes in a private car. Just when the car will get him in political finance, no one pretends to know. But some say—even in critical St. John—that it may yet carry him over the G. T. P. Whose G. T. P.? Ask Mr. Blair. But some say, "Ask Dave." And there the matter for the present ends.—Toronto News.

### BOOM IN ENGLAND.

Evidences of Prosperity Multiply, According to Authority.

Evidences of coming prosperity of England accumulate, according to a would-be authority, who proceeds to give the following reasons for his deductions, says a London dispatch:

First, the great activity in the use of telephones; next, the increased consumption of oysters; thirdly, the demand for diamonds is greater than the supply; and, lastly, the phenomenal number of candidates for admission to the Stock Exchange.

For two years profound depression has hung over the Temple of Mammon in Throgmorton street, but it is now completely lifted, and budding financiers are seeking admission by hundreds. So many, in fact, are the number of applicants that the funds of the corporation which owns the institution are expected to be benefited before Christmas to the tune of \$1,000,000. Accordingly Stock Exchange shares have risen already to \$1,250 each.

### SUBMARINES AT WORK.

The submarine is not beautiful, and is even more intricate in its vitals than the torpedo boat, which till recently was the smallest naval unit, but when one watches a submarine going through its paces one forgets the mechanism which has made its existence possible; one realizes only that here are a dozen men cheerfully risking their lives in order that the merits of the newest engine of war may be thoroughly proved. The crews of the submarines would be the last people in the world to admit that there is anything of the "thin red 'ero" about them. The competition for service in the boats is extraordinarily keen, and the crews are therefore all picked men. The spirit of adventure which has been among the greatest assets of our navy for centuries past has not been found wanting in this its latest development.

The submarines of the latest type, of which the unfortunate A1 was the first, have only recently been delivered by the contractors, and during the late manoeuvres were still on their trials. Consequently they did not on any occasion further towards the open sea than the Dale roads, a couple of miles from the mouth of Milford Haven, where they were daily at practice, returning at dusk to their mother ship, the torpedo gunboat Thames, at Pembroke.

### Moral Effect of the Submarine.

The first impression that an A boat cruising up and down the Haven made upon the mind was that one had seen a sea serpent. At a distance of half a mile or so the slight disturbance of the water which a submarine of this type causes, the dimly visible turret, and the conical white exhaust pipe, which forms an arc above the submerged stern, all combine to give imagination rein. Perhaps the main value of the submarine as far as our experience has gone is its moral value. A blockading fleet or any port within striking distance of a force known to possess submarines among its weapons of offence and defence must normally be in a "jump" condition. Even the steady nerves with which all our naval commanders are credited are not proof against this insidious and mysterious weapon. So it keeps all vessels open to submarine attack always on the qui vive, and the best protection against disaster for a blockading force is constant movement, which means, of course, the sapping of its coal endurance. Of the Holland boats it is not necessary to say anything; they are good of their kind, but they have already been superseded by the A type, whose superiority in construction is credited to Captain Bacon. Three of them, besides the ill-fated A1, are now commissioned, and the future of the British navy is largely dependent upon the results of the exhaustive experiments now being carried out. If a big vessel has to "find herself" before her captain and crew have become accustomed to her eccentricities; this is even truer of a craft which has mechanism as delicate as that of a watch.

Constant practice, coupled with the most intimate acquaintance with every bolt and bar and valve is the only chance of making it an effective weapon.

### The Submarine in Motion.

There is something extraordinarily picturesque in the spectacle of a submarine moving through the water awash. A slender support of stanchions and rails surrounds the striped grey and white turret. Half a dozen officers and men, all dressed in the same uniform of white sweaters, white trousers and knee boots, are grouped within this protection; though at a hundred yards distance one looks as if they were balancing themselves on the hull of the submarine, in much the same way as M. de Rougemont convinced himself that he would be able to ride a turtle. The pace is fast for such a small craft: the A's do their eleven and a half knots, and are thus quite effective for the newest purpose for which Captain Bacon has employed them—the torpedo boat.

Directly they reach the clear deep water of Dale roads a signal is given for the torpedo boat, which always accompanies them. With the rapidity with which everything is done by the handymen the rails are removed and stowed on board, the two small ventilators are struck. Then the conning tower is closed, and the two officers and nine men who form the complement of an A boat betake themselves to the several compartments in which they are wedged until the submarine again comes to the surface. Although in diving trim a boat cannot sink instantaneously—that is a counsel of perfection which has not yet been achieved. On this occasion A2 took seven minutes to perform the operation, which is a delicate one, involving the flooding of several tanks as well as the manipulation of the engines, and this was considered by the experts to be a remarkably good record. The weather was fair, and the range of vision through the periscope was reported by the commanding officer to be 500 yards. Finally A2 withdrew her periscope and went completely under the surface to a depth of a couple of fathoms, leaving scarcely a ripple on the surface to mark her vicinity. Under these conditions she was able to maintain a speed of seven and a half knots, and taking bearings before she was wholly submerged to rise to the surface again at an agreed spot about a quarter of a mile away.

None of the men engaged in submarines with whom I spoke would admit that they suffered any physical inconvenience from their confinement. But then they are all enthusiasts. At night they wear dark clothes and black their faces so that they may not be a mark for roving searchlights. Under fixed searchlights such as guard our harbors and the harbors of foreign ports they are easily able to escape detection by diving.

La grippe, pneumonia, and influenza often leave a nasty cough when they're gone. It is a dangerous thing to neglect. Cure it with

### Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The cure that is guaranteed by your druggist. S. C. Wells & Co., 38 St. St. N. E. Toronto, Can.

## Russia n War Time--The Country and Its People.

When, some years ago, I first set foot on Russian soil, on the northern coast of Siberia, entering the Empire by the back door, as it were—after a long and eventful voyage through the solitudes of the Arctic regions—I was so impressed by the novelty of all I saw around me that my pencil was scarcely idle a moment. All the way up the mighty Yenisei river, from its delta amidst the tundras on the shores of the Kara Sea, were subjects innumerable in their interest, from the artist's point of view. My enthusiasm knew no bounds, and I filled books with sketches. Some time later on when we reached the goal of our voyage, the city of Yeniseisk, I was busy with my pencil one morning in the market place, when a Russian friend who was standing by remarked casually that it was almost waste of time and energy taking sketches everywhere in Yeniseisk, as I should find exactly the same subjects wherever I went, and therefore he did not take my pick as I went along. I did not forget this, and a year's wandering across the Chukchi Asiatic Empire was more than sufficient to convince me that what I had been told was no exaggeration; and I now find myself recalling this to mind, here, in the heart of Russia itself. There is probably not another country of any importance in the world where the national costume, architecture, and customs vary less than in Russia. Once the novelty of one's surroundings has worn off, one finds oneself almost bored by the sameness that meets the eye on all sides. A sketch left unfinished in Yeniseisk could be finished equally well from precisely similar material in Vladivostok or Moscow, or for that matter in any other part of Russia either.

Curious monotony is not merely confined to outward appearances, but, as it were, part and parcel of the very character of the nation itself. The homely simplicity of the lonely squatter in the northern wilderness has its counterpart in the capital itself; and so it is, apparently, in all the different phases of life among the lower and lower middle classes—church, merchant, Their ideas, both of dress and customs, are ingrained, and nothing will ever alter them—such as they are, so they will always remain. The country from this reason, therefore, becomes somewhat wearisome after a very short sojourn, merely by reason of the everlasting sameness on all sides.

It must not from this, however, be inferred that there is nothing of interest to note. On the contrary, rather the daily life of the people presents continually, to the observer of human nature, aspects of most absorbing interest. Religion is part and parcel of the very existence of the masses—so much so, in fact, that it is difficult to even imagine a Russia shorn of its priesthood and its concomitant surroundings of sacred pictures and shrines. It has often been remarked that half the year in Russia is given over to Praskis, or religious holidays, and to the foreigner there appears to be a big Saint's Day, or something of the sort, every week, till one finds oneself wondering how business can be seriously carried on with such constant interruptions. At first the Russian church, with its extremely beautiful and semi-barbaric effects, impresses one immensely—the ritual is evidently so free from dogma, and the simple unaffected devotion of the people at the shrines of their saints so remarkable—but after a time the continual devotion one sees at every step, both indoors and out, begins to jar on one's nerves, one finds oneself almost doubting that the religious feeling which prompts people to be continually crossing or prostrating themselves in front of shrines and pictures—the reverence of the population for their saints amounting almost to superstition. It is saint worship in fact, and one sees it everywhere, and in the most unexpected places and at all times; the people when passing churches, policemen going on duty, beggars before soliciting alms, and on and on indefinitely. The very railway stations are not left out of it in case there should not be a church handy, and in every one is to be seen a shrine at which candles can be burnt and blessings invoked from patron saints before a journey is commenced. It is very beautiful all this, but to my mind there is just a little too much of it. What strikes one particularly in all Russian towns of any importance are the police, and municipal arrangements. There is quite a marked absence of the dangerous corner-boy or "rough" element, which is so disgraceful a feature in many of our largest provincial cities. Hoodlums would meet with short shrift at the hands of the magnificent Russian policeman. There is undoubtedly a great deal of drunkenness to be seen here, but the Russian, when in his cups, is very different to the Englishman—a little more of his favorite vodka turns him into a silly, good-natured fellow, who only wants to make friends with everybody, policemen included, and then go to sleep, in the road for choice; he never becomes the quarrelsome brawler one sees so often on Saturday nights in England. The cleaning and watering of the principal streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow are excellent, and the system on which this is worked might, with advantage, be copied in many other countries. Every householder is personally responsible for the cleanliness of the pavement and roadway in front of his property, whether he lives there or not; this regulation being tried out by the house owners, who are compulsory retainers of every house of whatever size. This arrangement works admirably, judging from the state of the streets. Apart, however, from this, hygiene is not a strong point with the Russians, so much so, that but a very short stay in the country is sufficient to convince one that it is only blind luck that he has hitherto saved the country from an epidemic of some contagious disease. This may sound a bold statement, but it puts the case in the very mildest manner.

The Gulf which divides the moujik and the lower middle classes from the wealthy and court set is immeasurable, and is likely to remain so for many generations—for it is only the rich over here who can afford to travel, and who, therefore, introduce Western notions into their customs and mode of living. The non-travelling classes are still as far behind the world of to-day as they were in

pre-railway times, and are apparently indifferent to the most rudimentary of sanitary conditions. I need only mention three instances of everyday life all over Russia to prove my contention, but these are sufficiently astonishing, I fancy. The reverence of all classes for all things connected with their church is, as I have already pointed out, quite remarkable; this reverence is accentuated by the custom of kissing all holy pictures or relics, with which their churches are crowded. This kissing is the prerogative of rich and poor alike, and they never miss an opportunity of exercising it at all times, and on week days and fete days alike, in the cathedrals and in the principal churches and shrines, one sees the people going round, kissing devoutly the pictures of the saints which adorn the walls. This osculation brings the populace together in most intimate fashion. On big occasions, when the places of worship are crowded, one sees well-dressed people actually waiting among filthy beggars and all kinds of folk their turn to get to the different pictures, standing on queue in fact, and then unhesitatingly pressing their lips on the exact spot on the glass of the picture where the person preceding them has kissed! One sees young mothers holding up their children, so that they can go through this ceremony, which is part and parcel of the Russian's life. There is no attempt whatever to render the glass sacred, though work this done, it is doubtful whether it would be efficacious, as anyone can enter the churches at all times, and make the tour of all the pictures, kissing them one after the other, as often as he likes. This custom—religious and devotional as it may be—strikes the non-Greek churchman as particularly disgusting and horrible. One has not to realize the terrible consequences of kissing the glass of a picture, immediately after some person who may be either in the first stage of some infectious disease, or perhaps just left hospital, barely convalescent. In one of the old churches of the Kremlin, there is a sarcophagus containing the remains of some famous saint. There is a shrine revering over it, through which two holes have been pierced, as it is said, that the skull and part of one hand can be seen through them. These holes have been worn positively black and threadbare by the lips of the countless numbers of devout pilgrims to the church. One shudders to think of the microbes lurking in these orifices. Faith is undoubtedly a most beautiful thing, and the backbone of religion, but there can be no doubt that many terrible diseases are spread in Russia by this religious fanaticism alone. This extraordinary disregard or apathy of the commonest tenets of hygiene, as it is now understood in the twentieth century, is not only noticeable in religious observances, but in everyday life also. For instance, on the railways, in the refreshment rooms, the sakush, or "appetizers," which are a feature of Russian bars, and meals generally, are at the disposal of all who call for the inevitable glass of vodka. These appetizers, which usually consist of pickled fish, fish or potato salads, smoked meats, etc., are placed in dishes in tempting array on the counter. Small plates and forks are provided, but over here no one, apparently, is fastidious, and, therefore, one fork suffices for all comers, who scoop out of the dishes with it, quite regardless of who preceded them: clean forks and plates are evidently needless accessories. To a nicely nurtured person such a practice is almost barbaric.

### THE ELDER'S REVENGE.

He was an elder of a chapel in a little Glamorganshire town. He was also a tradesman, and he fell upon evil days. His creditors pressed him and he was forced to file his petition in bankruptcy. His failure was the talk of the town. He felt his position acutely, and kept as much as possible within doors. Then the brethren held a meeting, and the unworthy elder was summoned to attend. The pastor spoke first. He urged his people to be considerate and tender. He was followed by a man who made an eloquent speech for honesty in trade, and concluded by moving that the elder be suspended from office for a period to give him time to purge himself of his heinousness. A second and supporter spoke to the same effect.

The brethren looked severe, their countenances were set with the sternness of a righteous wrath, a deep silence pervaded the room.

Slowly and humbly the elder arose. "I want," he murmured meekly, "to say a few things based on my ledger. The mover of the resolution owes me £10. I offered him three weeks ago to settle it for £12, to save myself from my present position. The seconder owes me £15. I offered him I would accept £10 to prevent this expense. The supporter of the resolution is indebted to me to the amount of £9."

A brief pause. "And now, with your permission," turning to the pastor, "I will read out the sums the others present owe me."

He read them out, calmly and deliberately, but long ere he had finished the brethren had fled.

### Smoke it & Cure your ASTHMA

Fill your pipe with Chester's Cure, light it, and inhale the smoke. The healing, soothing vapor reaches every part of the diseased membrane, clears the nostrils, relieves the choking cough, and cures Asthma to stay cured.

### Chester's Cure

does not affect the stomach, and may be used five times a day, if necessary to make the breathing natural. Chester's Cure is not a "cure-all." It is for Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Colds. These troubles it never fails to relieve. 50c and \$1.00.

If your druggist has none in stock write THE LEBRON, MILES CO. LTD., MONTREAL.

## Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets

## Instead of Fruit.

Fruit is a splendid tonic for stomach and liver. The active principles give fruit its medicinal value. But they occur in such minute quantities, that when fruit is taken with other food, and goes through the process of digestion, their action is lost.



"Fruit-a-tives" are the active principles of apples, oranges, figs and prunes—extracted from fruit juices, combined by our own secret process, and compressed into tablets. They are the concentrated medicinal virtues of fruits and act much more effectively than any other known treatment in curing Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliaryness and Kidney troubles. At all druggists. 50c. a box.

Manufactured by  
FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

## The Hotel Driard

C. A. HARRISON, PROP. NEW MANAGEMENT  
European and American plans. Service and appointments first class. Rates reasonable. The only first-class hotel in Victoria.

## The Hotel Dallas

The Only Seaside Resort in the City.  
Cars Stop at the Door. Boats to Hire for Fishing, at the Hotel. Rates by Day, Week or Month. J. PATERSON, Prop.

## The Vernon Hotel

First-Class Commercial Hotel...  
Central location on corner Douglas and View Streets. Rates \$2.00 and \$2.50. Fine sample rooms in connection.

## We Carry the Best Selection of Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose and Poultry Netting

Call and Get Prices.

## Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

Corner Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B. C.

## Plumbing and Sewer Connections

If you want a first-class job of  
Sanitary Plumbing  
and Sewerage

Which will do credit to your home, call on the undersigned for a tender.

A. SHERET,  
TEL. 622. 102 FORT ST.

## For Lumber, Sash, Doors,

And All Kinds of Building Material. Go to  
THE TAYLOR MILL CO., LIMITED LIABILITY.  
MILL OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.  
P. O. BOX 622. TEL. 504.

## Shorthand in 20 Lessons

FIRST LESSON FREE.

Absolutely most complete and up-to-date methods. LESSONS BY MAIL EXCLUSIVELY. No interference with regular occupation; no difficulties; everything simple and clear. Indorsed by boards of education and leading newspapers. Thousands of graduates.

Department 25, Campaign of Education,  
211 Townsend Building, New York.

## Shotbolt & Horne 93 Johnson St.

Sole agents for Carnefac, the great stock food, made in Canada.

## Hay, Grain, Flour and Feed

TEL. 487. TEL. 487.



